THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Port Almanac—July 24.

Sun Rises	5.00 A M
Sun Sets	7.11 P M
Day's Length	14 h 11 m
High Water at Southport	9.49 P M
High Water at Wilmington	11.36 P M

The Weather.

U S DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N C., July 24.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 81°; 8 p. m., 80°; maximum, 92°; minimum, 74°; mean 88°.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month up to date 2.93 inches.

FORECAST FOR TO DAY.

For North Carolina, fair, slightly cooler, north to west winds.

For South Carolina, fair, variable winds.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

Heavy rains yesterday in the Galveston, Little Rock, New Orleans and Vicksburg districts. At Tyler, Texas, the rainfall was 2.00 inches; at Brenham, 1.60; at Rayne, La., 2.80; Cheneyville, La., 2.60. In the Wilmington district Weldon reported 1.25; Newbern, 0.42; Raleigh, 0.18, Goldsboro, 0.08; Greensboro, 0.05. The maximum temperature at Wilmington yesterday was 92; Charlotte and Greensboro, 88; Raleigh, 90; Weldon, 92; Newbern and Lumberton, 94, and Goldsboro, 96.

OUTLINES.

Secretary Hoke Smith spoke to a large gathering at Gainesville, Ga. —— A riot occurred at a country social near Huntington, W. Va., in which a number of young men were probably fatally injured. —— For the first time since May Secretary Carlisle and his three assistants are at their desks in the Treasury Department. —— Reports received by the Marine Hospital Service from Cuba show that yellow fever is increasing. —— Two large manufacturing enterprises have been incorporated in Greensboro, the capital stock of each being $200,000. —— A strike of laborers on the Panama Railway has occurred and trouble is feared; the U. S. Consul at Colon has requested that a United States vessel be sent there to protect American interests. —— Silver City, N. M., was visited Sunday night by the most disastrous washout in its history; half of the business part of the town was washed away. —— Russia is massing troops on the frontiers of Manchuria and Corea. —— Representative Bland spoke for two hours to the State Conference of free silver editors of Missouri. —— A Radical and Social demonstration was made in Brussels against the Government's Sectarian Educational bill. —— The tug George W. Childs has been seized in Florida; proof is conclusive that she has been engaged in filibustering. —— A mob at Live Oak, Fla., desists from lynching two murderers, who had been respited by the Governor, on the promise of the sheriff that he would appeal to the Governor to permit them to be hanged. —— A general massacre of whites by Indians in Wyoming is feared. —— King Callahan, a bartender, jumped from Brooklyn Bridge on a wager and is probably fatally injured. —— An impromptu duel occurred between father and son at their residence near Cockeysville, in which the father was shot and is likely to die. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent., last loan at 1 per cent. and closing offered at 1 per cent; cotton quiet; middling gulf 7¼ cents; middling uplands 7 cents; Southern flour dull and steady; common to fair extra $3.20@3.00; good to choice do $3.00@3.80; wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 71½c, afloat 72½c; corn fairly active and lower; No. 2 at elevator 48⅝@49⅜c; afloat 49¾@50⅜c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 28@28½c; rosin dull and steady; strained, common to good $1 55@1 60.

Mrs. Langtry's jewels are said to be worth $1,000,000. This collection doubtless represents a number of infatuated idiots who put their cash into them.

The bicycle, electric cars, &c., may be relegating the horse, but the canner is bringing him to the front. The horse can't be completely laid out while he can be canned.

The next thing we expect to hear is that the Germans who have been turning up their noses at American beef and pork will be kicking against the American canned horse.

In mentioning the death of a citizen of Philadelphia, the *Ledger* remarks that he had the singular good fortune to become distinguished in two professions, first as an actor, and afterwards as a lawyer. The transition from the stage to the bar is very easy. A good actor might not always make a good lawyer, but a good lawyer is, generally speaking, a pretty good actor.

Thomas O'Rourke, a New York policeman, was caught snapping and was fined 25 days' pay, the time he snapped. The court did not consider that he was engaged in superintending the erection of a house which he is having built and could not very well attend to both at once. And the court didn't consider, either, that the poor man had to scramble along the best way he could, as he is worth only about $200,000.

It is said that the Treasury officials do not feel uneasy at the withdrawals of gold from the Treasury for shipment to Europe, because they have confidence in the ability of the syndicate to protect the Treasury. How creditable that is to a great Government that it must acknowledge its dependence upon a syndicate of money changers to protect its Treasury from raids.

A captain of one of the ocean passenger steamers says men have so much better luck in making matches on ship board that bachlors who fail to secure wives go sailing with the hope of meeting girls on ship board and having better luck. It is a good deal easier to corner a girl on a ship than on land, and bring her down to business without dodging.

Senator Stanford's widow has in her California vineyards 1,000,000 gallons of brandy which she proposes to sell for the benefit of the Sanford University. Some people object to this, but if she sold the brandy and with the proceeds built a house, they wouldn't see anything to object to in it.

An Indiana court one day last week divorced a preacher and his wife in fifty minutes and gave the woman $2,000 alimony, the custody of the children and $25 amonth additional. With such a record as that for the Indiana divorce mill why should the ill mated rush off to South Dakota or Oklahoma?

The British Government gets an income of $35,000,000 a year from the sale of opium in India, which will, perhaps, account for the conclusion arrived at by English statesmen that the moderate consumption of that drug is not injurious to the health or morals of the consumers.

That Richmond police justice who fined one man $10 for beating his horse and let another off with costs who beat his wife, should not be too harshly judged. Perhaps he has been too much married or too much kicked and wants to get even with the women.

There is a largely increasing demand for Southern pine lumber in South American countries. A vessel left Mobile a few days ago for Brazil loaded with 2,000,000 feet, the largest single shipment ever made from a Southern port.

The police surgeon in New York is a daisy. Within three weeks three persons have been diagnosed as suffering from alcoholism when they were suffering from fractured skulls. There must be a good deal of split head spirits used in that town.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. D. NUTT—Druggist.
T. H. T. WRIGHT—Ravenscroft school
E. D. WILLIAMS—Black-fish Ground.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast for to-day: Fair; light westerly winds.

— No report yesterday from Fayetteville as to the condition of the river.

— There will be a meeting of the Board of Audit and Finance this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

— A false alarm of fire was turned in last night from box No. 32, corner of Sixth and Princess streets.

— The Naval Reserves, on their drill last night, were refreshed with soda water and other soft drinks at Mr. J. Hicks Bunting's pharmacy.

— A team of female base ball players from Washington, D. C., are on their way South and want to make arrangements to play in Wilmington.

— An excursion from Dunn, N. C., (for white people only) is expected to arrive here at 10.30 o'clock this morning, and leave in the evening at 7.30 o'clock.

— The Morganton Brass Band, sixteen members, and the Henrietta Band, ten members, of Henrietta, N. C., accompany the excursionists from Marion.

— The building on Front street recently occupied by Morris Bear Bros. is to be overhauled and repainted for the racket store, Braddy & Gaylord proprietors;

— The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Co. will sell round trip tickets to Henderson, N. C., for the Albemarle Sunday School Convention July 30th. Rate from Wilmington, $3.80; Fayetteville, $6.25.

— The second instalment of the great silver debate between Harvey and Horr will be found on the third page of the STAR this morning. Friends and opponents of silver are alike interested in this discussion, as it gives a fair report of both sides.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Rev. F. N. Skinner is in New York on a visit.

— Mr. W. F. Freeman, of Verona, N. C., is in the city.

— Capt. J. M. McGowan has returned from Raleigh.

— Miss Gracie Smallbones is on a visit to relatives at Rocky Mount.

— Mr. George M. Grant, of Charlotte, is here on a visit to his relatives.

— Dr. D. S. Ramseur, of Blacksburg, S. C., is here on a visit to friends.

— Mr. Arthur Prempert's little son George is seriously sick at Salisbury.

— Mrs. W. B. Northrop and children, of Asheville, are visiting in this city.

— Dr. W. E. Storm has gone to New York on account of his father's illness.

— Mr. J. P. Hoke, of Monroe, was in the city yesterday on his way to the Sound.

— Mrs. Emma Dodd and daughter, Miss Loxie, are in the city visiting friends.

— Mr. W. E. Patterson and Capt. Jno. S. Manix, of Newbern, were here yesterday.

— Attorney General Frank I. Osborne was a welcome visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Tom Harrell, of Monroe, passed through here yesterday on his way to the Sound.

— Capt. Thos. D. Meares has returned from Atlanta, Ga., where he has been on business.

— Mr. A. G. Daniel, of Turkey, Sampson county, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. Thos. Leonard, who has been visiting Mr. Robert Wescott, returned home yesterday.

— Mrs. John A. Garrison, of Abbeville, S. C., passed through the city on her way to Wrightsville.

— Miss Belle Alderman and Miss Kate Alderman, of Fayetteville, are in the city on a visit to the Misses Hart.

— Rev. Will B. Oliver returned home yesterday from Baltimore, where he attended the Baptist Convention.

— Miss Mamie Alderman, of Greensboro, is in the city spending a few weeks with Mrs. Richard R. Love.

— Miss Claudia Babbington, of Charlotte, who has been visiting Mrs. W. E. Pickard, left last night for her home.

— Mr. Frank Sessoms and his brother, Mr. Theodore Sessoms, of Long View, were in the city yesterday on business.

— Col. S. B. Taylor and daughters, Misses Annie L. Taylor and Lucy B. Taylor, of Catherine Lake, are in the city.

— It was Mr. Frank Meyer, the cloth-cutter, and not Mr. Frank Meier, the stone-cutter, who was married last Saturday.

— Mrs. W. F. Corbett, who went to Boston to place her daughter, Miss Fannie, in the Conservatory of Music, has returned.

Mr. J. P. Gibbons, of Jonesboro, N. C., who has been visiting his brother, Mr. H. E. Gibbons of this city, returned home yesterday.

— Mr. C. L. Porter, of the A. C. L., who has been in South Carolina on his vacation, has returned, and Mr. Ben Hughes, who relieved him, has returned to Rocky Mount.

— Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McKinnon and children, Miss Maggie Patterson, Mrs. Eddie McRae and Martin McKinnon, of Maxton, who have been at Carolina Beach, passed through the city yesterday on their way home.

— Messrs. J. H. Lewis, Hamlet; S. F. Craig, Southport; S. D. Wait, N. C.; N. K. Smith, Hickory, H. Butters, Hub; A. E. Lloyd, F. H. Heath, Durham; J. C. Murchison, Greensboro; H. J. Hirshimer, Charlotte; S. H. Newberry, Williamston; J. A. Brown, Chadbourn, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

APPOINTMENTS WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

W. S. Rone, P. E.

Southport station, July 27 and 28
Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh, August 3
Columbus circuit, Peacock's, August 3
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, at Fair Bluff, August 3 and 4
Elizabeth circuit, Bladen Springs, August 10 and 11
Magnolia circuit, Magnolia, August 17 and 18
Wilmington, Bladen Street, night, August 18
Carver's Creek circuit, Carver's Creek, August 24 and 25
Bladen circuit, Antioch, August 31 and September 1
Kenansville circuit, Richlands, September 7 and 8
Brunswick circuit, Shalotte Camp, September 14 and 15
Clinton circuit, Johnson's, September 21 and 22.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

City Court.

Nellie Moore, a white woman, drunk and disorderly, was arraigned in the City Court yesterday. It was the second time she had been arrested on this charge and a fine of twenty dollars or thirty days' work was imposed.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

Carolina Canoe Club Race To-day.

The leading attraction at the Beach to-day will be a challenge race between the three fastest boats of the Carolina Canoe Club. The Dolphin, Capt. Dawson Latham, Unknown, Capt. A. B. Elliott, and Little Rob, Capt. John V. B. Metts, will participate, and it is expected if the wind is from the right quarter there will be some very good sailing. Instead of the usual three-mile course the boats will sail over the full five-mile course. A prize will be awarded the winning boat.

It is expected that this race will excite a great deal of interest among the spectators, as each boat represents a certain locality of the salt water villages, viz: Bradley's Creek, by the Unknown; Greenville, by the Little Rob; and Ocean View Beach by the Dolphin.

Encourage the boys by your presence and you will be well repaid for your attendance at the race.

C. G. Elliott, Jr., the purser, will have charge of the race, and will act as time keeper. The judges will be appointed on the arrival of the 5.10 train, immediately after which the race will start.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington Postoffice July 16, 1895:

WOMEN'S LIST.

B—Mrs Emiline Booker, Miss Lizzie Bunting, Miss Maggie Barns. E—Miss Ena. G—Mrs Hannah Graham, Miss Nelli Garvin. H—Mrs Amanda Hill. J—Miss Julia Jewett, Mrs Mat. Jones. L—Mrs Ann Lingham. M—Miss Hattie MackMilion. R—Mrs Jane Ross, Mrs L Rivers. S—Mrs Dortha Shepard, Mrs Elizabeth Smith. W—Miss Elaxynie White.

MEN'S LIST.

A—E D Anderson, William Allen, B—Rayner Bush, A A Bryan, Geo Berry. C—John Croom, Lee Collins. E—Adam Egner. G—Peter W Gause, Rev W L Gresson. H—E J Hardison, John Hurst, M N Hunt. J—Jessie Jones L—David Linton. M—Henry More, J W Moore, Levi Melton. P—Jackson Phillips, J W Phillips, J D Plummer. R—J C Richburg. S—E S Schroff. V—H W VanLundo, J H Vaugh. W—C Warters, L E Watkins.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in 15 days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

Death of Capt. Jno. H. Daniel.

Telegrams were received in Wilmington late last night announcing the death at Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, of Capt. Jno. H. Daniel, manager of the Seacoast railroad. Capt. Daniel was taken sick several weeks ago with some nervous disorder, and in the hope of relief was carried to Baltimore for treatment at the hospital where he died. His mother and his brother, Mr. Ed. Daniel, were with him in Baltimore. Capt. Daniel was about 35 years of age, unmarried, was prominent in social circles, and had many warm friends here and elsewhere who will hear with sorrow of his death.

His remains will probably be brought to Wilmington for interment.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—138 casks spirits turpentine, 121 bbls rosin, 32 bbls tar, 39 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—76 casks spirits turpentine, 144 bbls rosin, 29 bbls tar.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—66 casks spirits turpentine, 12 bbls rosin, 24 bbls tar.

Steamer Daggett—10 bbls. crude turpentine.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—17 casks spirits turpentine, 390 bbls rosin, 33 bbls tar, 16 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer Lisbon—69 casks spirits turpentine, 100 bbls rosin, 24 bbls tar.

Total receipts — spirits turpentine, 361 casks; rosin, 768 bbls; tar, 149 bbls; crude turpentine, 64 bbls.

Bold Robbery.

A thief entered the residence of Mrs. Mary Watson, on Second and Mulberry streets, last Saturday night, while she and her two children were at Ocean View, and took from a trunk which was in her bed-room $189 in money. Some of Dr. McMillan's family next door saw a man leave the yard through the back gate before Mrs. Watson returned at 9.30 p. m. The police were notified and some young men went in pursuit of the burglar, but could find no trace of him.

Off for Mount Airy.

The Mt. Airy excursion, under the management of Mr. Thos. W. Clawson, left yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, over the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad with about 125 excursionists aboard. Of this number 51 came from Newbern. The train stopped for passengers all along the line between here and Fayetteville. The excursionists arrived at Mt. Airy last night and will spend to-day and to-morrow there.

Carolina Cycle Club.

There will be five bicycle races on Wrightsville beach Friday afternoon—one for small boys and the others open to all. There will be a quarter-mile race, two half-mile races and a mile race. Persons desiring to enter for any or all of these races should report to Mr. M. P. Taylor before Thursday night.

Magistrate's Court.

Hardy Whitfield, Elvin Whitfield and Lee Solomon, were tried in Justice Bunting's Court yesterday, for larceny—stealing diamond-back terrapins—the property of Mr. W. B. Canaday, of Scott's Hill. Upon the evidence they were required to give bond each in the sum of $100, and in default were committed to jail.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office.

RALEIGH NEWS LETTER.

HAPPENINGS AT THE STATE CAPITAL AND ELSEWHERE.

Personal Paragraphs—The Naval Reserves Cruise—Mayor Russ—Crops in the Grass—Thomasville Orphanage—Conclave of Knights Templar in Boston—A House Struck by Lightning—Ex-Gov. Jarvis—The Southern Railway.

Star Correspondence.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 23.

Adjutant General Cameron tells me that the Amphitrite will visit Wilmington on her return trip from Brunswick, Ga., and Charleston, S. C. He says there are no recent developments, and the vessel can be expected at Wilmington about the 5th.

Mrs. Dr. Lewis, who is critically ill, is reported some better to-day. Col. Thos. S. Kenan has been visiting points in Canada. He is now at Saratoga. The Misses Reed, of New Bedford, Mass., are guests of Mrs. Dinwiddie, of Peace Institute, in this city.

Mayor Russ this morning bound two negroes over to the next term of Criminal Court for refusing to assist an officer in arresting an obstreperous darkey who was threatening the policeman's life. It was a misdemeanor on the part of the negroes, and does not come within the jurisdiction of the Mayor. The bond was placed at $50 each. Mayor Russ says he intends to make an example of these two parties. He says the law shall be respected. The negroes don't seem to relish the penalty imposed.

Dr. J. W. Cole, of the Methodist Church, was called to the bedside of one of his children who is quite sick at Warrenton. His family is summering there.

Application has been made to establish a military company at Franklington. Adjutant General Cameron says the application has not been acted upon.

Ike Langston, of Rhamkatte, a well-known character in this section, who follows the plow for a living, says that he noticed a white flag flowing to the breezes at several farms on the route to Raleigh. Mr. Langston says, judging from the looks of the crops, the indications were that the farmers had surrendered to the grass.

There is a meeting of the Trustees of the Thomasville (Baptist) Orphanage today at Thomasville. The question as to the selection of Mr. Mills as superintendent of the institution will be the most important matter before the board. There is said to be considerable opposition to his election.

The Governor has appointed Stewart Derby, of Chicago, a Commissioner of Deeds for North Carolina.

The Bulletin for July makes its appearance the latter part of the week.

The triennial conclave of Knights Templar in Boston on August 25th will be largely attended by Raleighites. Prof. W. A. Withers, J. C. Drewry, Mr. Gleason, W. R. Blake, E. G. Daniel, R. B. DeVault, Prof. Irby and Prof. Hill, of the A. and M. College, Dr. Sexton and others will go from Raleigh. North Carolinians will take a prominent part in the proceedings. It is expected 5,000 men will be in line. Mr. R. H. Bradley, of this city, can furnish any information on the subject.

Lightning struck one of the largest oaks in the city yesterday, on Newbern avenue, and completely splintered it.

The name of ex-Senator Jarvis has been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor by his friends of late. I understand that Mr. Jarvis firmly avows that he would not accept of the nomination were it tendered him.

Last night lightning struck the chimney of a two-room house in "Hayti alley," knocking three large holes in the chimney. It passed on through the fireplace within two feet of a little child, who was playing on the floor and did not injure it in the least. Parties in the other room were slightly shocked.

This morning while the Seaboard mail train and a Southern freight train were at Apex, the freight train ran into a four-horse team belonging to the Hickson Lumber Company. One of the mules were killed.

There is no doubt about the Southern Railway going into Norfolk. Vice President Andrews has received advices from Norfolk stating that the city council have accepted Mr. Spencer's proposition. It is also said that the Southern has brought the Swimming point property, which adjoins the Seaboard wharves. The authorities here do not confirm the report.

Blackfish Excursion—Carrier Pigeons.

There will be an excursion to the Blackfish grounds Friday, on the steamer *Marion*. Capt. Williams says the boat will leave at 5. a. m. and arrive in the evening on her return at 6.30 o'clock. He will take with him two pairs of carrier pigeons. One pair will be released on arrival of the steamer at the fishing grounds, 18 miles from Cape Fear bar, and the other pair will be released on the departure of the boat for Wilmington. The birds are owned by Mr. Gulbranson, an employe at the Wilmington Cotton Mills.

Fifth Ward H. & L. Co. Will Go to Newbern.

The Fifth Ward Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 will join the Howard Relief Company on their trip to Newbern on August 6th. The Fifth warders are hard-working, able-bodied firemen, and will enter all races to compete for hook and ladder prizes. Foreman Thos. J. Gore says the boys are in first-class trim and will bring back some of the trophies. They will carry with them a company of twenty active members, twelve of which will take part in the races.

Excursionists from Marion, N. C.

The streets were thronged and hotels and boarding houses crowded last night with excursionists from Marion and other points in Western North Carolina, who arrived on a special train on the Carolina Central railroad about 8.30 o'clock. The excursionists will visit the various seaside resorts to-day and will no doubt enjoy their visit here.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for ess than 20 cents. tf

NEW YORK TRUCK MARKET.

Full and Reliable Reports of Markets For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Apples and peaches in large supply, mostly under choice, quiet and weak. Pears quiet and freely offered. Choice grapes firm. Fine watermelons fairly active. Muskmelons dull, unless fancy. Potatoes quiet and weak. Other vegetables in light receipt and steady for best. Blackberries—Maryland and Delaware, quart, 4 to 6c. Huckleberries—Maryland and Delaware, quart, 5 to 7c. Apples—Maryland and Delaware, crate, 25 to 50. Pears—LeConte, barrel, $1 00 to 1 75; do crate, 25 to 35c. Grapes—Florida, case, $1 50 to 3 50; do Georgia, basket, 20 to 25c. Peaches, carrier, 40c to $1 25; do crate, 50 to 75c; do basket, 30 to 75c. Watermelons, hundred, $8.00 to 12.00; carload, $50 to 200. Muskmelons—barrel, $1.00 to 3.00; basket, 50c to $1.75; carrier, $1.50 to 3 00. Cukes—Norfolk, barrel, 40 to 50c. Egg plant—barrel, $1.00 to 3.50; half barrel, 50c to $1.25. Onions—Maryland, potato barrel, $1.75 to 2.00; do basket, 90c to $1.00; do Virginia do barrel, $1 50 to 1.75; do basket, 50 to 75c. Potatoes—rose, $1.25 to 1.07; do Chili red, $1 25 to 1.62½; do culls, 50c to $1.00; do sweets, $3.00 to 4.50. Tomatoes—Maryland, carrier, 40c to $1.50; do Norfolk do 40 to 65c; do Charleston do 40 to 60c; do Savannah do 30 to 50c.

Lutheran Meeting With View to Organizing a Church.

Newbern *Journal:* Rev. G. D. Bernheim, D. D., a Lutheran minister of Wilmington, will occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. C. G. Vardell, and in the afternoon he will conduct a meeting in the Presbyterian lecture room. There are a few Lutheran families in Newbern, and the object of Mr. Bernheim's visit is to investigate and see whether the number is sufficient to form a nucleus for the organization of a Lutheran church in the city. Such a result is desired by those of that faith.

A COTTON FACTORY

To be Built in the Town of Lumberton—Officers of the Corporation Elected by the Stockholders.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

LUMBERTON, N. C., July 23.—Nearly all of the capital stock to a cotton factory to be located in this town having been subscribed, the stockholders met to-day for the election of officers. Mr. B. Godwin was elected president, Col. N. A. McLean, vice president; J. A. McAllister, secretary and treasurer, and the following board of directors, Messrs E. K. Proctor, Jr., J. A. McAllister, R. D. Caldwell, N. A. McLean, C. B. Townsend. They are all eminently representative of the wealth and business interests of our town. It is the purpose of the management to go to work at once. Eligible sites have been offered free of charge by Mr. B. Godwin.

THOMASVILLE ORPHANAGE.

Rev. R. B. Boon, of Windsor, Elected Superintendent.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

THOMASVILLE, N. C., July 23.—At the annual meeting of the directors of Thomasville Baptist Orphanage to-day, Rev. R. B. Boon, of Windsor, was elected superintendent, in place of the present incumbent, Dr. J. H. Mills, and Mr. Jacob Allen, of Raleigh, was elected treasurer in place of S. W. Hall.

— There are just as many people looking for houses to rent this year as ever. If you have a vacant house to rent advertise it in the STAR'S Business Locals. Only one cent a word. But no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Blackfish Grounds.

THE FINE STEAMER MARION WILL leave the Custom House wharf Friday morning at 5 o'clock. Fare for round trip $1.00.

E. D. WILLIAMS, Master.

july 24 1t

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL, ASHEVILLE.

PREPARATORY AND HIGH SCHOOL FOR Boys. Climate unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in all departments. Students prepared for entrance to or advanced standing in Colleges or Universities. References—The Bishop of N. C., ex-Mayor T. W. Patton of Asheville, etc. For further information, testimonials, announcements for next session, etc., address T. H. T. WRIGHT, Asheville, N. C.

T. H. T. WRIGHT, Head Master. jy 24 1m

Just to Remind You

THAT YOU CAN'T HELP BEING

CURED

If you will have your Prescription work done by

JAS. D. NUTT,

Jy 24 tf The Druggist.

SAVE MONEY

By buying your footwear where there's the greatest variety to choose from.

Tennis can never claim the lawn so indisputable as we hold first place with our array of bottom prices. Call and be convinced.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

jy 7 tf

THE

CAROLINA MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company,

of Charlotte, N. C.

The CAROLINA MUTUAL is a strong NORTH CAROLINA Company. It is, however, a stock company, and issues absolutely non-participating and non-assessable policies. Its mutual feature consists in a charter provision, that one-third of its directors must be POLICYHOLDERS who are NOT stockholders elected by the POLICYHOLDERS; this is a very strong point, the policy-holders who have great interests at stake, have a share in the management of the Company, and will always know its condition. Better than this, the CAROLINA MUTUAL deposits all premiums received at this agency to their credit with the WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. This makes it practically a local company. The directors of the company are:

P. M. BROWN,
Of Brown, Weddington & Co., Wholesale Hardware.
E. B. SPRINGS,
Of E. B. Springs & Co., Fertilizers and Wagons.
M. P. PEGRAM,
Cash'r First Nat'l Bank of Charlotte.
B. D. HEATH,
Of Heath Brothers, Bankers.
SAM'L E. WHITE,
President Fort Mill Man'f'g Co.
A. C. SUMMERVILLE,
Lumber and Real Estate.
J. T. ANTHONY,
Wholesale Provisions and Grain.
JOHN W. MILLER,
Real Estate and Cotton Broker.
HERIOT CLARKSON,
Of Clarkson & Duls, Att'ys-at-Law.

These gentlemen stand among the wealthiest and most successful business men of North Carolina, and their names are a guarantee of the Company's honesty, conservatism and success. We heartily recommend the Company to the property owners of Wilmington. We also represent other good companies, and do a general insurance business. Come to see us.

STEDMAN & WORTH,

Resident Agents.

je 9 tf

MERCER & EVANS

Are in a posltion to sell

GOOD SHOES

EXTREMELY CHEAP,

And They Are Doing That Very Thing.

Call and see them at the Old Stand of H. C. Evans, where Mercer & Gaylord for the past six months have made such a loud noise about LOWEST PRICES.

We will be glad to have a call from you all.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

jy 16 tf 115 Princess St.

$250,000

To lend on any good security at minimum rates in amounts varying from $100.00 to $10,000.00 by the

Atlantic National Bank,

OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

With unsurpassed facilities for handling your business in every department of Banking, we solicit your account.

DIRECTORS:

J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer,
D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth,
S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers,
Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L. Vollers,
M. J. Heyer,
J. L. Coker, Hartsville, S. C.,
G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C.

jy 10 tf

25 Per Cent.

From this date we will give the above discount on all goods in stock, except

Sheetings, Shirtings and Spool Cotton.

On all bills of $1.00 and over will accept GOLD or SILVER or Greenbacks. A nice clean and new stock and many good things in various lines. Respectfully,

R. M. McINTIRE.

july 21 1tr

Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars

Of various brands and prices.
Soap, Starch, Lye, Potash,
Baking Powders, Soda, Milk,
Flour, Meal, Grits,
Sugars, Coffees, &c. &c.
Correspondence solicited.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

jy 20 D&W tf

Half-Holiday.

BY Agreement with all other Barbers of the city our shop will close every Friday afternoon at Two o'clock. Our patrons will please take notice, and oblige us by calling on Friday morning.

H. C. PRIMPERT'S SONS, Experts in Barbering, South Front St.

THE MORNING STAR,

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE ARE

BUSY!

Three of the busiest weeks within the history of our house have just past and we enter upon the fourth with even

Greater Expectations.

Fleeting chances should be grappled ere they pass forever. Now is the time to avail yourself of our

Great Removal

SALE

WE ARE MAKING EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS.

20 Per Cent. Discount

On all goods (except Shirtings, Sheetings, Spool Cotton and Patterns).

Plain Figures.

A child could read them. Don't let this chance slip by—grapple it. Save yourself dollars and secure the most seasonable and satisfying sort of bargains ever offered in a

Dry Goods

STORE.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.

We will move to 29 North Front street, Store formerly occupied by P. Heinsberger. jy 21 tf

SAVINGS DEPOSITORS

of New England.

STATE.	Total Savings Deposits.	No. of Depositors.	Average Amount to Each Depositor.
Vermont	$38,038,518	99,230	$383 39
Maine	47,783,166	140,541	340 02
N. Hampshire	65,727,019	159,789	411 35
Connecticut	110,406,675	326,981	337 67
Massachusetts	300,180,388	1,131,203	265 37
New York	374,269,979	1,477,819	253 20

If you will deposit twenty-five cents per day with us there will be to your credit, at the end of five years, an amount greater than the average deposit in any of these States. Don't you think it is worth an effort?

Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

jy 10 tf

Bagging and Ties.

25,000 Yards Bagging.

1,000 Bundles Ties.

Let us quote you before making contracts for this season.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 202 North Water Street.

July 17 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, is published every morning except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months. Delivered in the city at the rate of 15 cents per week. Sent by mail at the rate of 50 cents per month. Sample copies sent free on application.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square (one day), first week, $1 00; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $7 50; three weeks, $10 50; one month, $12 00; two months, $21 00; three months, $30 00; six months, $48 00; twelve months, $80 00. Two lines of nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning, at $1 00 per year. 25 cents for six months, 50 cents for three months.

All announcements of Balls, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for each insertion, and 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1895

GRATUITOUS ASSUMPTION.

Congressman-elect Lawson of the Eighth Georgia District is quoted as expressing his views as follows in an interview on the silver question;

"The South is not yet in a condition to profit by the silver standard. We are not a manufacturing people. A prohibitory tariff and everything that is equivalent to it in its operations is detrimental to our prosperity. But the silver standard would inevitably operate precisely as a prohibitory tariff. The value of our silver coins would sooner or later decline to their bullion value. The price of foreign goods would be so high, when valued in our silver currency, that wealthy people only could afford to buy and use them."

Mr. Lawson, following the example of other gold advocates who undertake to play the role of prophet, assumes too much, and takes entirely too much for granted. In the first place he assumes that the advocates of the free coinage of silver are contending for the silver standard when there is not a single silver man in this country who advocates or ever hints at the single silver standard. Possibly there may be some of them who, if it became a question between either gold monometallism or silver monometallism would prefer silver, but there none who that now; and therefore this talk about a silver standard is an unwarranted assumption.

But what we suppose he means is that the free coinage of silver would drive gold out of circulation and thus force silve monometallism. This is the old stereotyped assertion of the gold standard men for which there is no more ground than there is for the asssumption that the silver advocates are aiming at a silver standard. Silver and gold circulated concurrently in this country from the foundation of the Government until the present time with the exception of the five years between 1873 and 1878. It is true that at times one or the other metal would be found more in circulation than the other, sometimes gold, sometimes silver, owing to circumstances or a foreign demand for one or the other, but this was always temporary and the two coins soon found an equilibrium again. One of the reasons assigned in 1873 for dropping the silver dollar from the list of coins was that it could not be kept in circulation because it was more valuable than the gold dollar and speculators could make money by buying it and selling it for bullion.

While there is a world-market for the coin metals there will always be a greater or less demand for one or the other, which will cause a variance in their circulating power, but it is nonsense to assert that the coinage of a large quantity of one metal would necessarily drive the other out of circulation. There is one thing certain, the free coinage of silver couldn't do it in this country unless the gold speculators combined to corner and hoard the gold, and they would suffer by that in the end, if this Government did what it has the moral and legal right to do and paid its obligations in silver, and thus met the gold speculators at their own game.

Mr. Lawson makes another assumption when he asserts that the South, being still a mainly agricultural section, is not in a condition to be benefitted by the silver standard—assuming that there is to be a silver standard. Right on that point the silver men may take issue with Mr. Lawson and others who chat as he does. The South is still mainly an agricultural section, but is rapidly becoming a manufacturing section, and would become so much more rapidly if it were not for the difficulty in commanding the capital necessary to establish manufacturing industries. In fact one of the main arguments used by the gold standard men is that advocating free silver will shake the confidence of capitalists in the South, and deter them from investing their money in industrial enterprises in this section, which is an admission that the South needs more money to establish industrial enterprises and develop her resources. What the South has done in the way of industrial development has been done mainly with her own limited capital If she had had more capital the industrial development would have been much greater and the South would to day be much more of a manufacturing section than she is. Every dollar added to the *per capita* circulation in the South would add proportionally to her industrial enterprises. Giver her the volume of money for which she has use, and within ten years she would be the leading manufacturing section in this country.

The talk about free silver acting as a high tariff by increasing the cost of imported goods is mere chatter, for the South imports but little from abroad compared with the richer North, which imports most of its finer fabrics, on which the tariff was comparatively low. Give the South the money to build her mills and factories, and she would soon be independent of both Europe and the North. Want of money is all that has kept her back, and all that now prevents her from becoming within a short time the leading manufacturing section of this country.

MINOR MENTION.

Sheep culture, like any other industry, must be intelligently pursued to be made profitable, but some of the wool-growers in this country have been insisting that it is the duty of this Government to protect them and make their business profitable by imposing a high protective tariff to limit, and prohibit as far as practicable, the importation of foreign wools, and compel home manufacturers to buy their wool at a higher price than they would have to pay for foreign wools. Outside of the fact that this operated against the home manufacturer to the extent that it limited the demand for his goods, it didn't matter much to him for he charged accordingly for his goods and the purchaser paid the cost of protection to the wool-grower. The mistake these wool-growers made was in trying to grow wool profitably by extravagant methods and then complained that there was no profit in wool-growing when it took an acre of from $50 to $150 land to pasture two sheep, and consequently wool-growing as a business left the older States and went Westward where land and pasturage were abundant and cheap. Some of these wool growers are now beginning to see the error of their ways and are experimenting as to methods of reducing the cost of wool production by increasing the capacity of the land to feed more sheep. The director of the Minnesota Agricultural Station, who has been giving this subject his attention, pursues the following plan, which we find in the La Crosse, Wis. *Republican.*

"He divides the acre by portable fences into four equal parts. Two of the lots were sown to rye last fall, and in the spring, when the rye was well out of the ground, six full-grown sheep and ten lambs were turned on to one of the plots. As soon as they had grazed the rye down they were removed to the second quarter, and by the time this was eaten over thoroughly the first quarter was ready for the second time. This alternation was repeated three times, after which the first quarter was plowed and sown with a mixture of corn and rape. From the second quarter the sheep went to the third, which had been planted with oats and peas, while the fourth was sown with rape alone. The sheep have not only done well, but the flock had to be largely increased to keep down the fourth quarter. When this was exhausted the first plot was ready again. A combination of oats and sorghum is also highly recommended."

There are advantages in this method not herein referred to, such as the enriching of the land, the easier care and protection of the sheep, and their improvement, when this is an object, by preventing mixing with inferior stock. At all events it shows commendable method and points out a way by which wool-growing may be made reasonably profitable, even on high priced land, without Governmental protection.

* * *

It is estimated that the world's production of gold for this year will be about $140,000,000. For the past four hundred years 64 per cent. of all the gold produced has been used in the arts, or lost, which would leave from the product of this year, taking this as a basis, about $61,200,000 available for the coinage of the world, which would give a *per capita* of about thirty cents for the United States, England, Germany and France, and nothing for the rest of the world. And yet we are told by some of the so-called great financiers, and the "sound money" men of this country, that this metal, of which the supply is so limited, is the only metal fit for real money, and that this must furnish the coins of final redemption, which is a fraud on its face, for there isn't enough of that kind of coin in existence to redeem the obligations of any two of the leading nations of the world, and there never will be while the earth revolves enough of it to redeem the world's obligations. It is a money of final redemption only in pretence, not in reality. The Government of the United States, great and resourceful as it is, finds it difficult to keep $100,000,000 on hand, and to do that is compelled to go upon the market every time it gets into a pinch and put itself into the hands of a home and foreign syndicate and pay a big bonus to protect it from a rush of its own gold grabbers. We never had any troubles of that kind, and were never reduced to such pitiful, humiliating straits as that until John Sherman & Co., in the interest of American bondholders invented the gold standard swindle and put this Government in their power.

Some of the Anti-Silver organs say that Senator Blackburn has been "ordered" by the State Executive Committee of Kentucky to come down from the stump, because he persisted in too free speeches about free silver. We don't believe it. Joe Blackburn isn't the kind of a man to be ordered, and we do not think the Committee would be crazy enough to do that thing and put Joe's host of friends in a more kicking mood than they already are.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—We spend more money for education than any other people, and yet our statistics show that crime more than keeps pace with instruction. Is not this result very largely due to our educational system? Do we not pay too much attention to intellectual instruction and too little to moral and religious training. It is to be feared that we are following the French rather than the English, and this explains the unsatisfactory results of our system.—*Atlanta Constitution, Dem.*

—The Iron and Steel Association estimates the present year's production of pig iron at 9,085,000 tons. This is pretty close to the best record in the history of iron production in the United States. The maximum output in a single year is 9,202,703 tons. That was five years ago.

We shall do better this year than we did in any year under the McKinley tariff.

It is worthy of note, too, that the business improvemant we hear so much about now did not begin until after Winter was almost over. The iron industry was the last to be effected by the revival.—*St. Louis Republic.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Cleveland *Star*: Mr. L. A. Gettys shipped 36,000 pounds of monatize from Gaffney City Saturday.

—Marion *Record*: The cattle of this section are dying fast with some disease that resembles the distemper. Eight or ten cows have died within the last few weeks. —— Mr. John Davis died at his home near Nealsville last week. Mr. Davis was 94 years of age, and was said to have been the oldest citizen in the county.

—Charlotte *News*: F. D. Humphries, aged about 65 years, was sent to jail this morning in default of $500 bond for an attempt to assault a ten-year old girl. All the parties concerned are factory people, living at the Victor Mill. The girl is named Harrjet A. Kerns, and old man Humphries had frequently visited at her home.

—High Point *Enterprise*: Mr. Thos. E. Moore, of Reidsville, died at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. J. C. Bolin, near Archdale, last Wednesday afternoon about two o'clock, of blood-poisoning. Deceased was about 73 years old. —— We are informed that a valuable mineral spring has been discovered near York's Mill, in Randolph county, and that a hotel has been built there for the accommodation of guests. The people in that section are very enthusiastic over the curative qualities of of the water. The springs are about 25 miles from High Point, 10 miles east of Centre.

TWINKLINGS

— Employer—"How did your brother clear himself of the charge?"

Nurse Girl—"Sure, I think it's a lullaby they call it, he proved."—*Puck.*

— Cholloy—"Miss S. is the sharpest girl I know."

Chumley—'Yes; she cuts me every time I meet her."—*World'sComic.*

— Mistress: "Did you manage to find the basket of eggs that was on the pantry floor, Kate?" Servant: "Oh, yes, mum—aisily. I shtepped in it."—*Tid-Bits.*

— Country Vicar—Well, John, what do you think of London?"

Tokel—"Lor' bless yer, sir, it'll be a fine place when it's finished."—*Household Words.*

— Juvenile Ethics—Johnny, you shouldn't strike your little brother.

"Aw, why shouldn't I?"

"Because you are the largest."

"Aw, that's jist why I am poundin' 'im."—*Indianapolis Jonrnal.*

— Her eyes flashed, "I would do anything for a great name," she exclaimed. He glanced uneasily in the direction of the door. "Madame," he faltered, "I must venture to inquire if you have matrimony in view, or are you an autograph fiend."—*Detroit Tribune.*

— Mrs. Fogg—Then there was a man who recited a poem or something. I couldn't for the life of me make out what, but he was tremendously applauded.

Mr. Fogg—Evidently one of our most talented elocutionists.—*Boston Transcript.*

— Brown—You look as if you had the blues.

Robinson—So I have. I've lost my beautiful new silk umbrella.

"Where did you leave it?"

"I didn't leave it anywhere. The owner met me on the street and took it away from me."—*Texas Siftings.*

A Vigorous Quarantine.

The eastern man in a tough part of Texas was present at a chain lightning trial of a man charged with horse stealing—that is to say, he was not "charged" with it, he had been caught in the act, and the rope was about his neck. The eastern man thought it was time to do something, and he lifted up his voice.

"Gentlemen," he shouted, "you must not do this thing."

The crowd stopped in amazement.

"What's the matter with you?" inquired the leader, coming up close to the easterner.

"I say you must not do this thing," repented the stranger.

"Why not?" asked the leader.

"Because it is against the law."

This was a new reasoning, and the leader staid the proceedings a moment.

"Say," he inquired, "whar air you frum?"

"New York," responded the visitor.

The gang yelled its disapproval.

"I reckon you'd better scatter, mister," said the leader menacingly. "We read the papers, we do, and we air doin this thing fer a quarantine agin the brand uv morals you fellers keep on tap in that town. Texas ain't no paradise, but it ain't no New York nuther. Now you git, mister, and, boys, a pull all together on that thar rope!"—New York Sun.

Easily Remedied.

"Say," said the city editor, "it seems to me that this expression of yours about showing a clean pair of heels is not just the thing in a report of a bicycle race."

"All right," answered the lazy reporter. "Just stick in a 'w' and make it a clean pair of wheels."—Cincinnati Tribune.

BITES

of insects, reptiles, dogs and cats,—also the stings of bees and wasps—should be instantly treated with

Pain-Killer

The quickest and surest remedy for pains, aches and soreness of any kind. Used everywhere for fifty years, and sold everywhere this year. Double quantity but same quality—same price, 25c a bottle. See that you get the genuine (Perry Davis & Son) Pain-Killer.

All Pain Goes When PAIN-KILLER Comes

June 8 52t su we fr

NATURAL HISTORY.

Somebody had given her Sunday tickets to the Zoological gardens. Both stood outside the gates a minute, looking in at the trees in their May bravery. Then she presented her coupons, glanced severely at the collector to see if he presumed to look sympathetic, and they both went in.

Well dressed men and women were lounging about and ignoring the animals as completely as if they were pianists at an "at home."

She cast a furtive eye around for acquaintances. Finding none, she studied the other women and came to the conclusion that no one there was as pretty and sweet as herself. He should be made to show his sense of the fact, or what was the good of it all?

"How very nice everybody looks!" she said, with a little sigh. "Makes one feel shabby."

He looked down at the delicate face and fair hair that not even a "smart" hat could vulgarize and said—nothing. The obvious remark would have come easily enough from him to any other girl. But banal compliments for her!

They walked on in silence for a moment or two. Then she stopped in the very middle of the path.

"If you don't intend to speak one word to me all the afternoon," she said, "may I ask why you got me here?"

"I was under the impression that you got me here!" said he, which was again a word better left unsaid.

"Well, if I did, don't let me detain you," she said, in a voice of dangerous quietness. "I can amuse myself beautifully if you like to go home. Wouldn't you like to?"

"Not in the least, thank you," he replied, and silence reigned again. Something seemed to have restored her to good humor, for she smiled softly to herself every now and then. But talk she could not, which was unusual with her.

They walked down the long gravel path without a word. At the end of it was a cage containing something—animal or bird. They halted before it with exaggerated interest.

"Thank heaven, a beast at last," said he.

"Have you felt the want of one all this time?" asked she. "I haven't!"

He glanced at her suspiciously, but she was looking quite demure.

They went into the lion house and stared at the biggest lion, who gazed over their heads with an awful patience in his golden eyes. At another time the zoo would have faded away from around her, and she would have seen the tawny desert in its stead and felt it shake under the mighty padded tread. For she had the quick fancy that stands for imagination in most women, and captive wild things tortured her for pity of them. But now she was leaning against the rail, seeing nothing and thinking of nothing, just because he was leaning against it, too, and very near her.

Then he made a feint of poking the lion with his walking stick. Stress of inward feeling does not preclude pathos in our actions—rather the contrary.

"Don't!" said she, waking to life. "He'll hurt you. Besides it's a shame. You great, strong, wonderful creature! I should like to be in your power for a moment. What would you do with me?"

"Eh?" said he.

"The lion. Doesn't he look strong and patient?"

"Ah, the lion! Very. These little leopards, now—dainty little things! They look as soft as kittens and as gentle, but did you see the wild, wild eyes? Ah, to catch you and tame you and cherish you till you loved your master's hand!"

"Better not try," said she and held her head a little higher than before.

They left the lion house and strolled over to the shaggy bison, with their sullen lowered heads.

"This one's called Dick," said she, and fondled the most forbidding. "I heard the keeper say his name. Dear old fellow! Dear, clumsy old fellow! Look, he's kissing my hand. Do you like being shut up in a cage, you darling ugly, ugly old thing? He is really kissing my hand—dear Dick!"

"My name is Dick," remarked he reflectively. And she took the little hand away and hastily moved on.

They came to some sort of primitive beast, who stood looking ruefully conscious of his peculiar profile.

"You are not pretty," said she.

The beast stood stolidly still.

"You are ridiculous," she said; "you are pigheaded too. You would probably appropriate compliments not meant for you if you were a man. Or you would just stand in a lump, whatever one did to provoke you. Oh, you maddening haystack of a thing! What do you call yourself?"

"Poor old chap!" said he. "If you were a man, perhaps you'd have a voice and be able to talk about what you feel. And perhaps you wouldn't."

"It's a good thing you're not a man," said she. "There are dozens of your kind already. Dense, heavy things! It's a most ordinary type. We don't want any more of you."

They came to some furtive, soft eyed gazelles. One little creature trotted up to the bars and poked through a velvet nose. He was looking so dreamily kind that it thought he meant biscuits.

He stroked the little thing's head between the beautiful eyes. It started away in terror.

"Stay with me," he said so sharply that she looked up at him quickly and drew nearer him.

"The gazelle," he said.

"Oh, the gazelle!" said she. Some people passed close behind them—two women, with inquisitive noses and hats of four colors apiece.

"I'm sure they're on their honeymoon," said an eager whisper. "Her things look so new, and they are so wrapped up in each other."

"She's pretty," said the other woman.

"Rather. He's fine looking, if you like."

The speakers passed on. He looked down at her, smiling. But her eyes were full of smarting tears. Her whole face was one hot blush. Oh, the hateful zoo with its vulgar people and the poetry that had all gone out of the world with one flash!

"Crying?" said he. "Do you hate me so, my little sweet?"

"The gazelle?" asked she.

"No, not the gazelle," he said.

"Who then?" said she.—New Budget.

There is less than one foreigner to the square mile of territory in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and all the other southern states.

The Platte river was originally named the Nebraska, from an Indian word meaning the "shallow water."

SHE SPOKE HER MIND.

But She Didn't Know She Was Talking to Her Enemy.

When the car stopped at Monroe and Dearborn streets, a stout, matronly looking woman, with her arms full of bundles, got on. She dropped one of the bundles as she did so, and another portly female picked it up for her. Their eyes met, and a confused look of recognition came into them.

"It's a nice day," tentatively remarked the woman who had picked up the bundle.

"Yes, indeed. I declare your face is so familiar I must have met you somewhere."

"That's just what I was thinking. At church maybe or some kind of a meeting."

"Yes, or a funeral. Say, I believe it was at Mrs. Walker's funeral, on State street."

"So it was. I haven't seen you since. Been to see the Walkers lately?"

"No, I haven't. My nurse girl up and left me, and I haven't had a minute's time to myself."

"That's too bad. I've got a good one now, I tell you. Why, I don't even have to hide the novels when I go out and leave her with the children."

"Well, keep her close. Mine was a good one and well contented, too, but one day when she was out a woman—I won't call her a lady, not if she wore lace and diamonds—persuaded her away. She was wearing a dress and cap and apron. I got her so's she'd look neat, and that woman liked her so well that she offered her a place at 50 cents a week more than I was giving her, yes, and told her there was a barber shop right around the corner from her house."

"You—you don't say so? Why, those flowers in that store are lovely! Mrs. Walker got some elegant ones at her funeral, didn't she?"

"Indeed she did. The girl up and left me that night. If you see any of the Walkers, tell them I've been too busy to call, and, say, just tell them how I lost that good nurse girl I told them I had."

"I—I don't often see them myself. Quite a cool spell we've had, wasn't it?"

"Yes, indeed. And would you believe it that girl didn't want to leave the dress I'd given her and said it wouldn't fit the new girl anyhow. I told her I'd make it fit."

"M'hm'! I hope the fruit isn't hurt much."

"I hope not. Did you ever hear of such a mean trick as that woman did? Mrs. Biggers, her name is, and if I ever lay eyes on her I'll tell her just what— My! Do you get off here? You live a long way from where I thought you did."

As she settled back in her seat she said to the young woman with her: "Nice lady, isn't she? I'd have introduced you, but I couldn't just remember her name, though it seemed right on the tip of my tongue. Let me see, it begins with a B. Well, I declare, if it wasn't that very Biggers woman herself, sure as you live!"

And, glancing back, they saw the portly female fanning herself with a newspaper, while she waited for the next car.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Pigeons and Postal Service.

The most novel and successful instrument ever used in the postal service is the homing pigeon. During the Franco-German war, 1870-1, the ingenious French adopted this system of transmission of their correspondence. The communications were printed and then microphotographed onto thin films of collodion. Each pellicle contained the reproduction of 16 folio pages of type and was so light that 50,000 messages could be carried by one pigeon. To insure safe transit the films were rolled up and placed in a quill which was fastened to one of the tail feathers of the pigeon. Upon arrival of the messenger at its destination the films were unrolled and thrown on a canvas by means of an electric lantern, copied by clerks and dispatched to their destination. Later sensitive paper was substituted for the canvas, and the letters were reproduced on it ready for remailing.

Another production of French ingenuity was a balloon postal system with 57 balloons. Each ascension cost about $1,000, and although Krupp had built several guns for the German army designed specially to bring down these aerial mail cars only five of them were captured. They carried many tons of mail as well as 91 passengers during the period of war.—Postal Record.

English and American Debts.

Is it merely a coincidence, we wonder, that connects the decrease of the national debt and the increase of local indebtedness? Since the Crimean war the national debt has been diminished by more than £100,000,000, while the local indebtedness in the same time has increased by nearly the same amount, and now stands £910,000,000, or something like 30 per cent of the national debt. The same peculiarity is seen in the United States. The Americans have wiped out a vast war debt with astonishing rapidity, but their local indebtedness has increased considerably faster than their national indebtedness has diminished. There is something intensely conservative and genial in human nature. You are apt to economize by giving up your stables, and two months later find yourself the proud possessor of a yacht; or one gives up champagne at dinner and soothes one's temperance with a glass of really fine cognac and a wonderful cigar. —Saturday Review.

Sympathy.

First Shopper—Why, Mrs. Tatting! What a stranger you are! Looking for bargains, I suppose? By the way, speaking of shopping, how mean it is for Mrs. Hamburg when she goes into a store to talk about her elegant establishment as if she intended to make the shopgirls discontented with their lot!

Second Shopper—I know it.

First Shopper—I never talk that way. I always take particular pains to say to the saleswomen that I should think they would die being shut up in a close store all day, especially when it is such lovely weather outside. I think it must make them feel ever so much better, and I am sure it does me no end of good.—Boston Transcript.

A Dainty For Dogs.

The "piece de resistance" of an epicurean dog is horse hoof paring, as any blacksmith will explain. That is one reason that a passing dog likes to drop into a blacksmith shop. It is said also that the parings are healthful, and a Chicago fancier makes it his business to give his dogs a treat in this way once a week. Blacksmiths say that a visiting dog will always first pick out the parings of the "frog" and will leave out the harder portions till the last.—Chicago News.

Hardly True.

Father—My son, no man ever accomplished much who talked at his work.

Son—How about a lawyer, dad?—Detroit Free Press.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM High Grade Tobacco AND ABSOLUTELY PURE

dec 14 tf fr su we W 2p

Not That Sort.

There was a nickel in the slot machine in the front part of the drug store, and after looking it over for a couple of minutes the old man who had come in with a bundle under his arm pushed a penny into the slot and waited. There was no result. He tried again and again, and then queried of the clerk.

"Say, what's the matter of your old machine today?"

"Nothing. You must stand on the platform or it won't work."

"Oh, that's it. Waal, here goes again."

He stepped on the platform, put in another penny and the pointer went around to 148.

"What's that fur?" he asked as the puzzled look on his face grew more emphatic.

"Your correct weight, sir."

"But I hain't after my correct weight. What I want is a plug of terbacker, and the blamed thing has chewed up 4 cents without spittin anything out! Here goes another cent, and if she don't shell out a 10 cent plug I'm goin to throw my hat on the floor and jump on it and git ready to lick somebody!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Collation's Potency.

Several years ago the president of the Baltimore Shakespeare club wrote a letter to a friend in Connecticut, an experienced Shakespeare scholar, who had organized successful Shakespeare clubs, in which he described the methods of the Baltimore Shakespeare club, winding up with the statement that "the meetings always end with a collation." The Connecticut friend in his reply intimated that he thought this unnecessary and perhaps a little frivolous. When his reply was read to the Baltimore club, a lady member said: "Tell Mr. Trumbull that a flirtation club of two would not succeed in Baltimore without something to eat, much less a Shakespeare club of 40."—Springfield Republican.

The Ruling Passion.

He—If you didn't love me, why did you marry me, then?

She (formerly of Chicago)—Why, I could not get a divorce if I had not married you!—Syracuse Post.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	5¼
Standard		7¼@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ₩ lb	13½@		14
Sides ₩ lb	8½@		10
Shoulders ₩ lb		@	8
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ₩ lb	7	@	7¼
Shoulders ₩ lb	6½@		
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb		@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	60	@	
Virginia Meal	65	@	70
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle		@	75
CANDLES— ₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb	27	@	28
Laguyra	30	@	23
Rio	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	6	@	6¼
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS— ₩ dozen		@	10
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ keg	3 50	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ₩ lb		@	10
Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 75
Choice	4 00	@	4 25
Straight	4 25	@	4 40
Fine Patents	5 00	@	5 25
GLUE— ₩ lb—	7½@		10
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	65	@	67½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	65
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	65
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	50
Cow Peas	90	@	1 00
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	4
Dry		@	5½
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2	@	3½
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	5½@		90
North Carolina	6½@		9
LIME, ₩ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Resaw Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	18 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	32 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" in tierces		@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" in bbls	25	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13	@	14
" in bbls		@	16
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	26
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 65	@	1 75
ORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess	4 50	@15	50
Rump		@ 14	00
Prime		@ 15	00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	32
SALT ₩ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	
on 125 ₩ Sacks	45	@	50
SHINGLES 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Sap	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Gran'd	4⅝@		5
Standard A		@	4⅛
White Ex. C		@	4⅛
Extra C, Golden		@	4⅛
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½@		6
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	70	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	90	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5	@	5
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	12½	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm, at 35½ cents per gallon for country and 25⅝ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 20 per bbl. for Strained and $1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 30 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1 20 for Hard, $1 70 for Yellow Dip and $2 20 for Virgin.

COTTON—Firm.

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	5⅞	" "
Low Middling	6 9-16	" "
Middling	7	" "
Good Middling	7 5-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	00 bales
Spirits Turpentine	361 casks
Rosin	763 bbls
Tar	142 bbls
Crude Turpentine	65 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Evening—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent. last loan at 1 and closing offered at 1; Prime mercantile paper quoted at 3½@4½ per cent. Bar silver 66½. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489@489¼ for sixty days, and 490@490¼ for demand. Posted rates 489½@490½. Commercial bills 488@488¾. Government bonds firm. United States bonds higher. Railroad bonds active and higher.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 23—Evening Cotton quiet; middling gulf 7¼c; middling 7c; net receipts 206 bales; gross receipts 801 bales; forwarded 578 bales; sales 850 bales; all spinners; stock 187,195 bales.

Futures closed steady; July and August 6 77; September 6 83; October 6 88; November 6 92; December 6 98; January 7 08; February 7 08; March 7 13. Sales 140,800.

Total to-day—Net receipts 566 bales. exports to Great Britain 1,848 bales; to the Continent 831 bales; stock 367,386 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 1,797 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,944 bales; exports to France 350 bales; exports to the Continent 1,670 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 7,902,423 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,413,114 bales; exports to France 772,495 bales; exports to the Continent 3,413,280 bales.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Flour dull and easy; winter wheat, low grades, $2 50@3 10; fair to fancy $3 30@3 80; patents $4 00@4 05; low

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of is on the wrapper. Weshall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.

A LADY'S TOILET

Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

feb 4 1y

The SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR DIXIE FARMER

The Great Farm, Industrial and Stock Journal of the South.

ONE YEAR FOR $1.

Sample copies and premium list will be mailed on application to

THE CULTIVATOR PUBLISHING CO

Atlanta, Ga.

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Stings, Bites, Bruises, Sunions, Corns,	Scratches, Sprains, Strains, Stitches, Stiff Joints, Backache, Galls, Sores, Spavin Cracks.	Contracted Muscles, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Screw Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canner needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

HARVEY AND HORR.

The Two Financial Experts Lock Horns Again.

TAKE UP THE DEMONETIZATION ACT

Author of "Coin's Financial School" Declares It the Product of Fraud and Conspiracy, Which the New York Man Controverts—Some Diversion in the Debate to Settle a Question of Correct Quotation of a Statute.

[Copyright 1895, by Axel F. Hutch.]

The second day of the silver debate opened with Mr. Horr in possession of the floor. He immediately referred to the historical statement read by Mr. Harvey the day before regarding the condition of the world from the beginning of the Christian era to 1530. He said: "Let the answer be given from good authority. Hallam's 'Middle Ages,' volume 2, page 555, in note says: 'M. Laber (Mem. de l'Acad. des Inscript., Neuvelle Serie XIV 230) calculates the power of silver under Charlemagne compared with the present day to have been 11 to 1. It fell afterwards to 8 and continued to sink during the middle ages. The average of prices during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries was 6 to 1. The price of wheat from the eighth to the fifteenth century thus doubled and the valu of silver decreased to one-half, according to Hallam and this renowned French authority. This is the exact opposite of the statement which Mr. Harvey makes without citing one leading historian or economist or statistician past or present.

"Let us turn to a third authority, one accepted by men the world over. I cite from Professor James E. Thorold Rogers, the political economist and historian. He tells us in his 'Economical Interpretation of History,' page 262, that from 1261 to 1400 the price of wheat per quarter averaged 5 shillings 10¾ pence, and in the next 140 years averaged 5 shillings 11¾ pence. The price of lead was in the first period 90 shillings 9¼ pence per fother, oh an average, and in the latter 104 shilling 4¼ pence. A more marked advance occurred in the years 1500 to 1540, years uninfluenced by the silver treasures of America, which Adam Smith says did not affect prices in England before 1570. Rogers' 'Six Centuries of Work and Wages,' page 343, says: 'Now it is clear that prices were rising, though slowly and moderately, during the first forty years of the sixteenth century. In the first decade the money value of the principal necessaries of life, corn and wheat, were at the ratio generally speaking at which they stood for two centuries. In the last decade, 1530 to 1540, they had risen by 20 to 40 per cent.' "Professor Rogers says: 'The fifteenth century and the early years of the sixteenth were the golden age of the artisan and the laborer.' In the 'Economic Interpretation of History,' page 34, Rogers says, in speaking of the status of laborers of 1495 it is 'considering the cheapness of the times exceeding liberal. At no time in English history have the earnings of laborers interpreted by their purchasing power been so considerable as those which this act acknowledges.' At that time Rogers shows this purchasing power of wages was substantially 50 per cent higher than the average for the 280 years 1261 to 1540."

Mr. Harvey—What year was that?

Mr. Horr—That was in the fifteenth century, that was the time when you say everything was going to the bow-wows.

Horr quoted other authorities in the same line of argument, and then Harvey took the floor. He said he read from the report of the Monetary Commission of 1876, including the historical quotation just referred to by Horr, "not for the purpose of entering into an argument on political economy of the years 1400 to 1500, but simply to show that all of my friends from New York and elsewhere who have accused me of forgery were wrong. Dr. Adam Smith, an able historian, whose work I put in Mr. Horr's hands yesterday, confirms all that there is in that monetary commission. Page 117 gives you the table of the rise of prices that contradicts everything that Mr. Horr has said here. The encyclopedias in your libraries will confirm that report of the monetary commission and contradict everything that Mr. Horr has said."

Remarking further that he did not expect to be diverted to answer irrevelant matter, he proceeded to recapitulate the debate of Tuesday saying: "Thus far we have considered two questions, gold and silver as the money of the constitution and the unit of value in our monetary system fixed by the framers of the constitution, and what existed as our monetary unit from 1792 to 1872. The debate is of value thus far in eliminating the doubt that has been existed on these two points in the minds of the people—a doubt that has been produced by misrepresentations made by those advocating the gold standard. A reading of the debate thus far settles these two questions in favor of the book we are discussing.

"Gold and silver have been honest money for centuries, and under free coinage and equal treatment they have been practically at par with the legal ratio fixed for their coinage; under these laws both were money in their own right, each having equal purchasing power and both adapted to use as money. Population and demand on the money market are growing every year, and there was no good reason for debasing one of these metals, discriminating against it, and destroying the demand for it that gave to it its value in the market."

Horr expressed surprise that Harvey, "after taking so long a time yesterday to prove to the people of the United States that the year before the discovery of silver in the world silver money had become so scarce that the people were on the verge of starvation, should now accuse me of trying to divert him from the regular work before us when it is the very work he himself introduced." He then read from Prof. George Gunton, author of "Wealth and Prosperity," page 140, "that in 1496 wheat was five shillings and five pence ha'penny, and in 1514 it was five shillings and four pence. If we take the average for the decades in which each of these years occur, which is still better, we will find the result to be the same. The average price of wheat from 1441 to 1450 was five shillings and three pence and three farthings; from 1491 to 1500 it was five shillings and three farthings, and from 1511 to 1520 it was six shillings and eight pence, three farthings."

He said that this showed "that wheat had been steadily advancing instead of going down as you claim. Now I proceed. The next thing I desire to call your attention to is the matter we were talking about when we closed last night. The question whether the framers of the bill of 1792 intended to establish two measures of value." He referred to the decision of Judge Vincent on the question submitted to him some time ago to decide a bet as to which was the unit according to the law of 1792. The Judge's decision was that the unit was the dollar, to be expressed in both gold and silver.

Horr then said: "Now, I have before me a letter of Mr. Leach, who was for many years th director of the mint; a man whom I know well, and who is considered authority on all the money matters in the United States. He takes precisely the same view that Judge Vincent took. He tells us, 'It, as Mr. Turck says, the silver dollar was the unit which measured the value of the gold coins from 1792 to 1873, what becomes of the act of January 18th, 1837 (supplementary to the act of 1834, which changed the ratio in coinage to 15.98 to 1), in which act no reference whatever is made to units, but in prescribing the silver coin says: "The dollar shall be the weight of 412½ grains." Nothing about unit." And the gold coins, the weight for the eagle shall be 258 grains, and that for all sums whatever the eagle shall be legal tender of payment for ten dollars. The true reason that the gold dollar was never coin says: "The dollar shall be the weight of 412½ grains." Nothing about unit." And the gold coins, the weight for the eagle shall be 258 grains, and that for all sums whatever the eagle shall be legal tender of payment for ten dollars. The true reason that the gold dollar was never coined in weight in 1834 to conform to the new ratio rather than the silver dollar was that gold being undervalued by the ratio of 15 to 1, gold coins constituted no material part of our circulation.' "

"Just as I stated last night exactly. 'The bulk of the circulation in 1834 consisted of silver coins, and it was easier practically to change the gold dollar than the silver dollar. Does not Mr. Turck perceive that this claim that the silver dollar was the unit of value is inconsistent with the bimetallic system? The bimetallic system presumes a unit of account, a unit of name or number to be represented in coinage by a given quantity of silver. If either is the sole measure the system is not bimetallic.' " (Horr then quoted Knox, deputy comptroller of the currency, in the mint report for 1868-84, to the same effect, and said "this was written before this discussion on the subject of demonetising silver at all, written by an expert upon this very subject, and again in the same report he states: 'The present laws consequently authorise both a gold dollar unit and a silver dollar unit different from each other in intrinsic value.' That was the reason he proposed the law of 1873."

Harvey said: "Yesterday Mr. Horr admitted that the silver dollar was the unit of value, and the record of yesterday shows that. Now in view of his attempt to try to twist something back into the discussion by which we are to believe him as saying one thing yesterday and something else today, I leave him to such fate as the readers of this debate think is proper." Harvey said Horr was trying to discuss bimetallism before its time in the debate. That subject was in the second chapter of the book, and would be discussed at the proper time. He said he wanted to take up the subject of demonetization, as that was the agreed subject for the day. Horr denied his, but Harvey went on to discuss the act of 1873.

He said: "To understand how silver could be demonetised in this republic the reader should understand that we had then paper money, and no silver or gold was in circulation, except in California. The conspiracy to demonetize silver originated in London. European financiers had discovered that the demonetization of silver by England had no effect on the commercial parity of the two metals at the ratio fixed by France. It was therefore current that in order to break the commercial parity and substantially depreciate silver all of the great governments would have to be included in the legislation needed. A good deal of diplomacy, concealment and misrepresentation was practiced in securing the co-operation of politicians in Germany, France and the United States.

"Following his trip to London and Paris Mr. Sherman introduced a bill in 1868 that was on its face intended to establish the gold standard. Senator Morgan of New York jumped on it in the Finance Comittee. Sherman saw that Morgan understood genuine bimetallism, and this bill died that day and was never heard of again. Senator Morgan's term of office expired in 1869, and the very next session another bill made its appearance. The bill this time went to a committee, in which the second attempt to leave out the silver dollar was again discovered, and it was inserted at the ratio of 15½ to 1. To knock this dollar out surreptitiously at the last moment then became the plan of the conspirators."

Here Horr interrupted to call Harvey's attention to page 9 of the "School," which says that about $100,000,000 in foreign silver had found its way into our circulation prior to 1860 and had been made legal tender by an act of Congress, which act was quoted. Horr said there was not an act in the currency laws of the United States that made foreign coin legal tender, and thought that "Coin" had not fully quoted the law, leaving off the very part that restricted the legal tender quality of foreign coins. The law as quoted by Horr made "all foreign coins named in the act legal tender if they come up to a certain standard, that is, if they have so much fine gold and so much fine silver in them, and if they are worth so much, then and not otherwise."

This matter came up several times during the discussion, Horr insisting on getting it right as he stated. Harvey explained by saying that all that was done was to test the foreign coins to see what they were worth in our currency. Horr then referred to the law of 1857, which required the treasury to melt up all foreign coins and recoin them all. He had another objection to the quotation in "Coin." It did not quote the whole law, leaving out gold, which was mentioned in the first section. Harvey said he had quoted the whole section, but Horr said he had not quoted the whole law. Harvey closed the subject for the session by saying that he quoted section 7 correctly, what there was in another section he did not care about.

Resuming the subject of silver demonetization Harvey said "the intention of the conspirators was to strike out secretly the single line providing for the silver dollar the size of a French five-franc piece, and with the bill thus enrolled the mints would be closed by its terms to silver, except the trade dollar. To make the bill operative in this respect when the standard silver dollar clause was erased a section was inserted in the latter part of the measure that there should be no coin struck at the mints except those hereinbefore provided for. The trade dollar clause could be easily repealed or limited under the purchase clause, and this was subsequently done."

Horr here again came in and quoted the "School" as saying that "on account of the scarcity of silver both Jefferson and Jackson recommended that dimes, quarters and halves would serve the people better than dollars until more silver bullion could be obtained. This was the reason why only about eight millions of the eight hundred and five millions of silver was coined into dollars."

This was on page 10 of the "School." Then Horr quoted from page 10 "the table from Mulhall, the London statistician, in which you show silver was not scarce at that time. You show it was with one exception the most plentiful that it had been at any one time during the experience of the government." Horr proceeded to say that if Harvey had turned to the mint reports for 1893, page 88, he would have found that the director of the mint says: "No issue of silver dollars was made from the mint from 1805 to 1836, the coinage having been suspended by the direction of President Jefferson, owing to the fact—now mark—'that their bullion value being greater than their face value they were purchased for export.' "

In explaining his statement that silver was scarce when the coinage of the dollar was suspended, Harvey said that it was scarce in the United States, although abundant in the world. He then returned to silver demonetization in 1873, but gave Horr the floor. In taking up the subject Horr said he proposed to show "that no law has ever been passed by the American Congress which was freer from taint, which was more carefully examined, which was more completely and fully understood than the law of 1873. The statement which he read to you that the scheme was concocted in London is a simple assertion upon which he cannot produce one scintilla of respectable truth, not one word."

"The law of 1873 had its origin, as all such laws have, in the brains of experts. The question of coinage, mintage, is a most intricate one; a complicated one, and usually it has been decided by a few men who have studied the problem laboriously. All the men who ever assumed to be able to discuss the matter intelligently (in the early days of the century) could be counted on the fingers of my two hands. At their head stood Hamilton, the Morrisses, Jefferson and Gallatin. And so complicated was the question that no two of those patriots agreed about any one feature of the measure when they first commenced discussing it. In 1834 the law as to mintage was changed in a material manner for the first time; it was done by decreasing the amount of gold in the gold dollar. It was done because experience showed those people that the cheap dollar, which was silver, had driven the gold currency out of the United States.

"Several members of that Congress insisted that if the ratio was made 16 to 1 silver would leave the country and that we would be doing business very soon upon a gold basis and with gold currency only. But it was done, and, as those men predicted, silver ceased to be the masure of values in the United States. I don't say, Mr. Harvy, 'ceased to be the legal measure.' Why? Simply because they could sell the silver dollar and get more gold dollars for a quantity of gold dollars than the face of the silver dollars called for. They changed the ratio then, and it was not changed again until perhaps 1853, when they passed a law providing for the subsidiary coinage of silver.

This was done, Horr said, to prevent people from melting the subsisting coin and selling it as bullion, thus getting more for it than could be obtained for it as coin, as it was as good in weight and fineness as the silver dollar. To keep subsidiary coinage incirculation Congress residiary coinage in circulation Congress re-

Harvey here took up the talk and said,

referring to Horr's statement that here was no proof of the alleged demonetization conspiracy, that he once heard a lawyer say that to "detect the criminal, look for the man that is benefited by the crime." England first demonetized silver. "London bankers initiated the Paris conference of 1867, at which Mr. John Sherman was present, therefore I have the right to say the conspiracy originated in London."

Referring to Horr's statement that the science of money was hard to understand, Harvey said that was the argument of the selfish money lender. He said: "You who study chemistry and can understand the most difficult problems of science—chemistry, and other sciences that would make a banker's head dizzy to contemplate, you, we are told, cannot understand the simple proposition of money, that which you come into the use of every day." He quoted one member of Congress in 1873 as saying of the demonetization act that "the introduction of this bill at the present time either means a trick or is a farce worthy of being caricatured by Thomas Nast."

This closed the debate, and half an hour or so was spent in replying to questions from the audience.

Among those asked was one by B. Gunn of Kansas City, whether, during the period from the time Jefferson closed the mints to the coinage of the silver dollar in 1840—34 years—there was free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Harvey said: "Mr. Jeffferson did not close the mints, that could only be done by an act of Congress. Mr. Jefferson directed the mint directors to coin the silver that came, at the option of the people, in fifty-cent pieces and less. You need not coin a single unit, and yet by law the 371¼ grains of silver could be the unit of value regulating all other coins, all compared to it in legal and commercial ratio. The act 1873 made the gold dollar the unit, and now, by the act of September 15, 1889, it is unlawful to coin a gold dollar. So that we now have a unit of 23 2-10 grains of gold, and Congress has said that the mints shall not coin any of them."

A question by James Ballinger was: "Why have I had so little silver or gold since the passage of the act of 1873?" It was to both Horr and Harvey. Horr said he couldn't tell unless he was informed how Bollinger had been behaving since that time. Harvey said: "Because we have been on a gold standard."

Mr. Motsmyer of Shoals, Ind., asked if the debtor previous to 1873 had not the right to pay his debts in the cheaper metal. The reply was from Horr that it was perfectly proper and natural to so pay.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DAY OF THE DEAD IN PARIS.

Curious Scenes During the Pilgrimage to the Graveyards.

Paris, it is said, thinks once a year of those whom she has lost. The truth is she thinks very much oftener of them, for their touching devotion to the memory of the dead is one of the finest sides of the French character.

The day after All Saints' is the "day of the dead"—the jour des morts.

Then Parisians visit the great cemeteries — Pere Lachaise, Montmartre, Montparnasse, Passy, Vangirard and Saint-Ouen. It is a curious sight to see the crowds sweeping like a torrent along the boulevards of Bellevue and Menilmontant between the two rows of booths piled up with emblems of grief and piety.

About half the number are simple sightseers—badauds, who are attracted by any crowd, and who can be readily recognized by their indifferent and gaping air and empty hands.

The others, in mourning habits, carry in their hands wreaths of everlasting flowers, sprigs of boxwood and yew, bouquets, medallions under glass, with a weeping willow and some artless inscription a ma mere, a notre pere, etc.

The cemeteries themselves present an unaccustomed spectacle. The entrances are guarded by mounted guardes de Paris in full uniform; policemen are stationed to regulate the circulation in the interior, and around the cemetery hawkers of all sorts spread out their wares in tempting array—immortelles for the dead, cakes and petit blen—cheap wine—for the living.

The exterior boulevards are too small for the crowd of mourners, and the inns and wineshops too small for the custom.

Side by side with the sellers of souvenirs eterna you find the camelo, who offers his collection of 300 jokes for 1 cent; the open air lotteries with their grating and rattling wheels and an asthmatic hurdy gurdy playing the eternal "Boulanger March." This is the first act of the tragi-comedy.

Each proceeds to the tomb that interests him or her. The old wreaths are removed, and the glass covered medallion of the most approved design is hung up in their stead.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SHOT A WHITE BULL.

General Maury's Adventure That Landed Him In a Cactus Bush.

General Dabney H. Maury, the war veteran, has a fund of anecdote and plenty of wit for spicing it, and his stories are listened to with much pleasure. His favorite tale is of his battle with a cactus bush:

"It happened when we were stationed in Texas upon the banks of the Rio Grande, and being a little anxious one day regarding a small speck I saw moving in the distance I determined to go softly forward to investigate it. I did not tell any one of my movements, fearing to be laughed at as a false alarmist. As I crept through the brush toward the moving speck it suddenly grew much larger, and I saw it was coming straight toward me. I had no fieldglass, but as I enjoyed an adventure I determined to meet the enemy, no matter what it was. So I stood boldly up and waited.

"In a minute it was in shooting distance of me, and then I saw it was a splendid white bull. Now, I was never afraid of Taurus, though I had had several experiences with him on the prairies, so, standing my ground, I let fly at him with my rifle again and again.

"I think I must have struck him, for he snorted and charged toward me. I shot again, the shot taking effect in his head. But my shot only angered him and gave him fresh strength. With a terrific bellow he lowered his head and made for me. I took one look at his horns, realized that there was no time to fire again and dodged him. I jumped to one side into a pile of underbrush and landed right in the midst of a great cactus bush. Do you know what a cactus bush is? In its wild state it is a bundle of razors, newly sharpened and turned blade toward you, and I fell on top of 20 keen knives.

"I lay there until I could find courage to crawl through the blades, and, terribly cut, I crept home. When I told my story, my comrades did not believe me. 'Go over there half a mile, and you will find a white bull dead in the brush,' I said. He fell as I lay on the cactus points, and if I had it to do over again I'd take my chance with the bull."—New York Recorder.

Skillful as Ever.

Edward—Isn't Dick going off in his writings?

Forrest—I haven't noticed it.

Edward—It seems to me he has lost that exquisite delicacy of touch he used to have.

Forrest (ruefully)—By Jove! You wouldn't think so if you had seen him work me for ten this morning.—New Rochelle Life.

It is not generally known that Senator Quay of Pennsylvania is an accomplished French scholar. He reads the language as readily as he does English, and gets all of the latest novels published in that language from his book-seller, while he has an and other authors in the original, extensive acquaintance with Dumas, Hugo

Hui Kin is the first Chinaman to be ordained as a Christian minister in the eastern part of the United States. He is a Presbyterian, and has lived in New York since he came to this country twenty years ago.

Mrs. George J. Gould is very fond of sitting for her portrait. Mr. Gould has in his possession twenty-three different paintings of his wife.

NAPOLEON'S STUDIED MODESTY.

He Played a Very Shrewd Part on His Return From Italy.

On Bonaparte's passage through Chambery, he had been visibly affected by a shout from the multitude hailing him as the father of his soldiers. There were countless homes in France into which the letters of absent sons had sent the same epithets, and the nation at large thought of him in that part as a simple, benevolent man, devoted to his country and to her liberties. His histrionic talents, like his other gifts, were of the highest order, and for the moment this ideal must not be shattered. He therefore appeared to the French public as a devotee to the principle of equality, which the revolution considered the cornerstone of free institutions. In The Moniteur, the official journal of the time, may be read every detail of his conduct. Instead of waiting for visits from those in place, he made the advances. His clothes were plain, his manners were simple, his dignity was moderated to a proper respect for himself and others. The carriage in which he drove had but two horses, and there was no suit in attendance, either abroad or at home. Often the passersby saw him walking alone in the small garden of his unostentatious dwelling, apparently resting from the fatigues of his campaigns. In short, there was nothing recognizable of the conquering potentate who had kept such state at Milan, except the affected simplicity of his personal life and conduct.

"At first sight," wrote Talleyrand, whose acquaintance Bonaparte sought immediately on reaching Paris, "he struck me as a charming figure; the laurels of 20 victories are so becoming to youth, a handsome eye, a pale complexion, and a certain tired look." There were a few proper assumptions of great dignity, as for instance when, on Dec. 10, 1707, a great festival was organized in the classic style for the formal reception by the directory of the treaty of Campo Formio from the hands of its maker. Talleyrand pronounced a glowing eulogium. Bonaparte, with impressive mien, replied in a few short, terse sentences, which closed with the significant utterance: "When the happiness of the French people shall rest upon the best organic laws, all Europe will become free." Barras closed with a long, dreary tribute to the directory, and at the end imprinted the kiss of fraternity on the young general's brow. The other members of the executive hurried to display a feigned cordiality in following his example.

The two councils united in a great dinner to the hero of the hour. The public was overpowered by the harmony among their rulers. Bonaparte's studied modesty might have shown the directors how false was their position with reference to him. As had been said long before to Pepin, the title of king belongs to him who has the power. In private the skillful minister of foreign affairs was no less adroit than the young conqueror and lavished his courtier arts in the preservation of apparent unity. —Professor W. M. Sloane's Life of Napoleon in Century.

The Political Rivalry of Alf and Bob.

"A good story is told concerning the famous campaign between Bob and Alf Taylor for the Tennessee governorship a few years since," said Colonel William A. Henderson. "Bob foresaw that he would surely defeat Alf in the race, and so, to add zest to the debate, he invented a fable, which he told at Alf's expense. It was this: On one occasion a coon who was very thirsty came to a well, from which the water had to be drawn by a bucket attached to either end of a rope on a windlass. The coon fell on the plan of getting into the empty wet bucket, and by means of his own weight descending to the water below.

"Once down in the well, it dawned on Mr. Coon that there was no way by which he could again raise himself out of the well. While pondering over the problem he espied an opossum at the mouth of the well. 'Come down and get a drink,' said Mr. Coon to Mr. Opossum. 'Thanks! I believe I will,' and the opossum entered the empty bucket at the top of the well. As he started down the coon started up, and as the buckets passed midway of the well the coon remarked:

"The world goes round and round,
And some go up, and some go down.

"Bob won in the race. On election night he telegraphed this couplet to Alf as a greeting over the result. Four years went by, and Bob wound up his last term as governor and retired from the arena of public life. At the same time Alf was triumphantly elected to congress from the First Tennessee district. On election night he telegraphed Bob:

"The world goes round and round,
And some go up, and some go down."

—Washington Post.

Schools and Colleges.

St. Mary's School

For Girls,

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Advent Term of the Fifty-fifth School Year will begin September 19, 1895. Special attention paid to Physical Culture and Hygiene.

Address the Rector,

Rev. B. SMEDES, A. M.

july 6 2m

Oak Ridge Institute.

"Stands in the forefront of Southern Fitting Schools:" Prepares for College, for Business, for Life; 340 Students and 53 Graduates in all departments last year; nearly $40,000 in buildings and equipments; Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; nearly 1,000 feet above the sea level; in full view of the Blue Ridge; "Maximum of advantage with minimum of cost," our motto: Write for Catalogue.

J. A. & M. H. HOLT,
jy 14 tf Oak Ridge, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The next session of this College will begin September 5th. Examinations at county seats first Saturday in August. Young men desiring a technical education at an unusually low cost will do well to apply for catalogue to

A. Q HOLLADAY, Pres.,
july 11 tf Raleigh, N. C.

PEACE

Institute for Young Ladies

RALEIGH, N. C.

It is the best. Send for illustrated catalogue to

JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A., Principal.

je 22 3m

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,

LEXINGTON, VA.

57th Year. State Military, Scientific and Technical School. Thorough Courses in general and applied Chemistry, and in Engineering. Degrees conferred in course; Grad: V. M. I., and Bachelor Science; in *Post Grad.* courses, Master Science, Civil Engineer. All expenses, including clothing and incidentals, provided at rate of $36 50 per month, as an *average* for the four years, *exclusive of outfit.*

GEN. SCOTT SHIP, Superintendent.

july 14 19t su we fr

122 and 124 W. Franklin St., BALTIMORE, MD.

Edgeworth Boarding and Day School

for Young Ladies will reopen Thursday, September 18th 33d year.

MRS. H. P. LEVEBVRE,
jy 20 2m* su we Principal.

Notre Dame of Maryland.

College for Young Ladies and Preparatory School for girls. Regular and elective courses. Music and Art specialties. Conducted by School Sisters of Notre Dame. ROLAND PARK, near Baltimore, Md.

jy 21 2m* su we fri

Summer Resorts.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.

For Thirty Years the Favorite Resort of the People of the Cape Fear Section.

WILL OPEN JUNE 1st.

These justly celebrated Springs of North Carolina are beautifully located in the shade of the Blue Ridge —climate delightful, waters eminently curative for

Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Vertigo, Spinal Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney Affections, Chronic Cough, Asthma, Insomnia, Debility and Skin Diseases.

Hotel refitted and in good order. Write for terms.

Dr. E. O. Elliott & Son,

Sparkling Catawba Springs, N. C.

my 23 tf

The Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs,

VIA. SALEM, VA.

High aud dry, Sulphur, Chalybeate, Limestone and Freestone Waters. Hay Fever, Asthma, Lung, Throat and Female Troubles relieved.

For terms, certificates of eminent physicians, of former guests, etc., write for descriptive pamphlet.

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Manager.

my 26 2m

THE CELEBRATED.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, Virginia.

THE GAYEST RESORT IN THE MOUNTains. Capacity 1,000. Opens June 1st. Fates reduced one-half. Considering quality of its Patrons Character of accommodation and

Cheapest Resort in America.

Waters recommended by the leading physicians. If a sufferer from Consumption, Indigestion, Scrofula, Catarrh, Diarrhœa, Female Troubles, &c., or need gayety, surrounded with a superb class of people, write for pamphlet and be convinced. This is a panacea for your troubles. Dr. Isaiah White, of Richmond, Medical Director. JAMES A. FRAZIER,

may 11 2m Managing Receiver.

Alleghany Springs, Va.

The greatest Dyspepsia water known. Endorsed by the State Medical Society, and awarded gold medal and diploma at World's Fair, Chicago. Most popular Summer resort in the mountains of Virginia. Elevation 1,700 feet. Beautiful lawn of 40 acres. Fine walks and drives, good livery. Band of Music. Terms moderate. Write for circular or pamphlet, containing testimonials from prominent physicians, and other parties of eminence. C. A. COLHOUN, Prop.

R. T. STYLL, M. D., Ph. G., Resident Physician.

June 2 tf

Cleveland Springs

With its Red, White and Blue Sulphur, Lithia, Chalybeate and freestone waters cannot be surpased for their medicinal virtues. The proprietor is determined that the hotel shall not be surpassed for efficient help in each department. The table is first class with an abundance of fresh milk and butter from our own dairy. For circulars and full information, address

J. B. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
June 25 tf Shelby, N. C.

Warren White Sulphur Springs,

VIRGINIA.

The Oldest Summer Resort in the United States. Established 1734.

TERMS.

Per week, one person.....$15.00
Per month, one person..... 40.00
Two persons in one room.... 70.00

Special rates to parties of three or more.

Good Fishing, Boating and Bathing.

DISTANCE FROM

Richmond & Danville R. R. 1 mile.
Norfolk & Western R. R....3 miles.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.....4 miles.

Eight different waters, namely: White, Red and Blue Sulphur, Alum, Iron, Arsenic, Chalybeate and Lithia.

On top of the "Three Top Range" of the Maramiten chain of Mountains. Elevation 2,100 feet above the sea. No mosquitoes, gnats or malaria.

Address, C. CULLEN & SON,
je 9 3m Cullen P. O., Virginia.

THE GLADYS INN,

West Clifton Forge, Va.

One of the popular resorts of the Virginia Mountains. On line Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Excellent Service, Music and Dancing. Good hunting and Fishing. Rates on application.

C. P. NAIR,
july 10 tf Manager.

Seasonable Goods.

In store, and arriving daily, a choice selection of seasonable goods. We have on hand

RAISINS of every variety, from 8c to 25c per pound.

CITRON, from 15c to 25c per lb.

CURRENTS, all prices, all grades.

NUTS, all prices, all grades.

We would like to call special attention to our assortment of the above goods.

CHEESE—Switzer, Roquefort, Neufchetel, Framage de Bric, Edam, Pineapple, English Dairy and American Cream. All fresh and of finest quality.

Plum Pudding and Mince Meat.

Cakes and Crakers. A beautiful variety of all kinds, too great an assortment to specify. Will have to be seen to be appreciated.

The above are only a few of our specialties. Our assortment is complete and we invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

With four wagons we can deliver promptly.

THE JOHN L. BOATWRIGHT CO
WILMINGTON N. C.

Telephone No. 14. dec 9 tf

Seacoast Railroad.

Schedule in Effect June 1, 1895.

Trains leave Princess street Station at 6.30 a. m. 10 a. m., 3.00, 5.10 and 7.15 p. m.

Trains leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.00 a. m., 4.00, 6.10 and 9.30 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Princess Street Station at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Leave Ocean View at 12 m and p. m. June 1 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, June 9, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND		STATIONS	SOUTH BOUND	
6	8		5	7
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
7 00	1 55	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	7 05	12 35
7 15		Lv....Surry street...Ar	6 50	A M
10 43	3 47	Lv...Jacksonville.....Lv	4 30	10 43
11 32	4 30	Lv...Mayerille.....Lv	3 30	10 59
11 48	4 53	Lv...Pollocksville.....Lv	3 05	9 55
12 25	5 30	Ar...Newbern Lv	2 25	9 30
	6 37	Ar— Morehead City—Lv		8 07
P M	P M		P M	

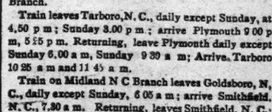
Trains 6 and 7 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Marine's daily except Sunday, at 6.30 a m; arrive Jacksonville at 9 30 a m; returning leave Jacksonville 3.00 p m, arriving Marine's 6 p m.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manage

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. June 9 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 5, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.30 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 p m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.38 p m, Tarboro 3.48 p m, Weldon 5.30 p m, Petersburg 5.48 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m. Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.40 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.30 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.38 p m, Boston 3.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 65—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.34 p m, Florence 7.05 p m, Atkin 8.11 p m, Sumter 8.58 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.11 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.55 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m. St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.30 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.08 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.13 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1895

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced one to two points, but lost this and declined two to three points, then rallied, and closed steady at about last night's prices. August closed one point lower than then. Liverpool was unchanged on the spot with sales of 8,000 bales; futures advanced half a point, but lost this, and closed quiet with near months the same as yesterday, and distant months half a point lower. In Manchester yarns moved slowly; some business was done in cloths at low prices. The receipts at the ports were 566 bales, against 438 this day last week and 980 last year. Spot cotton here closed quiet; 850 bales were sold for spinning. New Orleans declined 1-16c, and Wilmington advanced ⅛c. Augusta was very firm. Most of the Southern spot markets were quiet and unchanged. At New Orleans a large business was done, 6,000 bales being sold for export to England, and the terms, it was stated, were ten points below August. Futures in New Orleans advanced three points in October and declined four points on August. October at one time in the later business was three points lower, but the market rallied before the close.

To-day's features: Largely a switching market, the features as a rule were not of striking interest to-day. At first there was a slight advance, owing partly to a rise in Liverpool, partly to a little European buying and partly to rains in Northern Texas and in the Mississippi valley, where they are far more likely to do injury than to do good, particularly in the Mississippi valley, where the precipitation of late has been heavy. Moreover, there was some local covering. Later on there was enough realizing to cause a reaction for a time. Rains were reported in Southwestern Texas, where they would be of benefit, and there was renewal of the selling of August by holders who prefer to make their investments in October, December and January cotton And yet before the close the tone again became steadier. Large spot sales were reported in New Orleans, the buyers being English spinners. At least 6,000 bales were sold and perhaps more and though the terms were easy this business removes a considerable block of cotton from the market. That the plant is late and the crop small, is a conviction which is spreading in this country, though at the momet the market lacks speculative life.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

September Wheat and Corn Lower—A Decline in Prices of Pork Products.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Wheat maintained a very steady tone to-day, but at no time was the price as high as at the close yesterday. The last half hour, however, was given over to selling out of wheat bought earlier in the session and the final quotations were in consequence, the lowest and weakest of the day. Foreign markets responded indifferently to our closing strength of yesterday. Sixty-eight for September was for a long time a sort of dividing line. Above the sellers were willing to part with wheat, but below evinced an inclination to take moderate quantities. The rule, however, did not hold good in the closing minutes and sales were made without reference to the limit. September wheat opened from 68⅛ to 68⅜c, sold between 68¼ and 67⅛@67⅝c, closing at the latter—1½c under yesterday. Cash wheat in the car lot branch was steady to firm at yesterday's prices.

September corn opened from 44⅜c to 44½c, sold between 45c and 44, closing at 44⅛@44¼c—⅝@⅞c under yesterday. Cash corn was ¼@½c per bushel higher.

The close of oats was easy at a loss of ¼c from yesterday in September. Cash oats were ⅜@1c per bushel higher for old and steady for new.

Provisions—The product offered no effectual resistance to the depressing effect of a demoralized hog market. The opening of pork was 20c under yesterday's close. The tone showed no strength later, and everybody who possessed anything in that line of hog product was willing to let it go for what it would bring. The close was 42½c lower than yesterday. September lard was 10@12½c lower and September ribs 20c lower.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Russia Massing Troops on the Frontiers of Manchuria and Corea—Socialist Demonstration in Brussels.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

BRUSSELS, July 23.—A Radical and Social demonstration was made here today against the Government's Sectarian Education bill. The names of the King and his Ministers were hooted, and the crowd became so disorderly that the police interfered. The efforts of the police to disperse the crowd met with much resistance, but after a time they succeeded in breaking up the gathering. Fifteen persons were arrested.

LONDON, July, 23.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg via Eydtkunen, Prussia, on the Russian frontier, says that preparations have been completed to place 68,000 Russian troops in two army corps on the frontiers of Manchuria and Cora, besides sending 121,000 men by transport service to Vladivostock. West Siberian and Turkestan divisions will be ready within a month to operate on the frontier of Manchuria.

BERLIN, July, 23.—The German cruiser Marie is due to to arrive at Tagiers on Monday next. The total German naval force in Moroccoan waters will then number 1,450 men.

A BLOODY RIOT.

Five Young Men Thought to be Fatally Injured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., July 23.—A riot occurred at a country social last night on Union Ridge, this county, and a number of young men were probably fatally injured. Floyd Daily was cut in the abdomen and Gordon Bryan had his throat cut. Roscoe Bryan and Wash Halley had to be carried to their homes on account of injuries produced by clubs, and Halley has been unconscious ever since.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 28@28¼c. Rosin dull and steady; strained common to good $1 55@1 60.

CHARLESTON, July 23.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; receipts 13 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 15 @1 25; receipts 356 barrels.

SAVANNAH, July 23.—Spirits turpentine at 25½c; sales 500 casks; receipts 1,845 casks. The buyers were bidding 25c, but no sales were reported at that price. Quotations from yesterday unchanged on rosin.

A FLORIDA LYNCHING

POSTPONED AT THE REQUEST OF THE SHERIFF.

He Promised the Mob to Appeal to the Governor to Permit the Hanging of Two Condemned Murderers Who Had Been Respited.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LIVE OAK, FLA, July 23.—At two o'clock this morning a mob of 200 men rode into this place and attempted to storm the jail, their object being to lynch George Mitchell and Mike Stevens, two negro murderers. Sheriff Hawkins lives at the jail with his family, and the mob made a demand on him for the keys. The sheriff refused, and the mob began to batter down the door. The sheriff pleaded with the mob to desist. Finally he said: "Boys, my wife is sick up stairs, and I am afraid this excitement will kill her. Go away, for her sake. I will go to Tallahasse and beg Governor Mitchell to let these negroes hang."

The appeal was effective, and the mob dispersed, shouting, "We won't endanger a lady's life."

Mike Stevens and George Mitchell, the negroes wanted, and Henry Brown, were convicted and sentenced to hang for the murder of Alfred Ryberg, a white man. Brown was hanged last Wednesday, but at the last moment, the other two men were respited. This caused great indignation and lynching has been threatened since, as people believe Mitchell and Stevens as guilty as Brown, although the latter swore on the scaffold that he alone murdered Ryberg. There is no doubt that the men will be lynched unless the Governor permits them to be hanged.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Secretary Carlisle's Return from London—Yellow Fever Reports from Cuba—News of the Navy.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—For the first time since early in May, Secretary Carlisle and his three assistants, Wike, Hamlin and Curtis, are all at their desks in the Treasury Department The latter returned to-day from his trip to London in connection with the delivery of bonds to the Rothschilds.

The report received by the Marine Hospital Service from Cuba to-day, shows that for the week ending July 20th, there were eighteen deaths in Havana from yellow fever, and fifty-four new cases. For the week ending July 13th at Santiago de Cuba, there was forty-one deaths. The officer making the report says that the death rate has rapidly increased and the number of sick in Santiago de Cuba can be counted by the hundreds.

The cruiser Detroit sailed to-day from Shanghai for ports on the Yangtse Kiang river and Kiu Kiang.

The Amphitrite arrived at Brunswick, Ga., this morning to take out the Georgia Naval Reserves.

The President on July 15, 1895, approved an amendment to the Civil Service rules withdrawing from the list of places excepted from the examination in the Geological Survey geologists, assistant geologists, paleonologists, assistant paleonologists, chief photographer, chief chemist, chemists and assistant chemists, chief engraver, engravers and assistant engravers, lithographic engravers, map printers, lithographic printers, assistant lithographic printers, map revisers and statistical experts temporarily employed.

The editor and the photographer, formerly excepted positions, were placed in the list of places to be filled by non-competitive examination.

The only positions now excepted in the Geological Survey are one confidential clerk to the director, one chief disbursing officer, one chief clerk, and professional experts and special agents, employed for short periods at per diem salaries, and paid only when actually employed. The places will probably be included later, as they require another rule bringing them in the service."

About 125 positions are thus transferred from the excepted to the competitive departments.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH

Spoke to a Large Gathering at Gainesville, Georgia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

GAINESVILLE, GA., July 23.—North east Georgia gave Secretary Hoke Smith, who spoke here to-day, a splendid reception. The presence of hundreds of covered wagons surrounding the public square denoted the interest that the farmers feel in the financial discussion now going on. Early it became apparent that the large county court house, which seats more than 1,000, would be unable to hold all the country people who had come from a distance. The committee requested, in view of this fact, that the ladies and city people would not attend. The building was crowded to suffocation, many being unable to obtain admission. A public reception will be given the Secretary at the hotel to-night.

The Secretary spoke for two hours and a half, receiving the closest attention from his auditors. In closing he referred eloquently to President Cleveland, whose name was received with tumultous applause. At the conclusion of his speech the audience gave Secretary Smith a rising vote of thanks, not one auditor failing to rise to his feet.

A CLOUD-BURST.

Half of the Business Portion of Silver City, New Mexico, Washed Away.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

EL PASO, TEXAS, July 23.—Silver City, N. M., was visited Sunday night by the most disastrous washout in its history. The town is located on the side of a hill and in a gulch. A cloud burst above it, and almost without warning a tremendous avalanche of water swept over the town from several points. Probably half the business part was washed away, and in the main street the sand and debris was piled up to the windows of houses. The postoffice building was destroyed and the Tremont and Broadway Hotels were wrecked, in fact, houses tumbled down all over town. Gillett & Son lost $12,000 worth of stock. Bridges were washed away and five miles of the Santa Fe track was torn up. The weather is still threatening The loss is estimated at $150,000. Silver City had three thousand inhabitants.

BIG ENTERPRISES.

Two Manufacturing Companies Organised at Greensboro.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WINSTON, N. C., July 23.—The Revolution Cotton Mill Company and the Proximity Manufacturing Company are the names of the two big enterprises just incorporated at Greensboro. The capital stock of each company is $200,000, all of which has been paid in. Two more mill projects have been formed in the city and will probably be incorporated this week. Moses H. Cone, of New York, is one of the moving spirits in the several enterprises.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

CUBAN FILIBUSTERS.

SEIZURE OF THE TUG GEORGE W. CHILDS.

Proof Conclusive That She Has Been Engaged in Filibustering—An Expedition From Pine Key Broken Up.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., A cable from Key West, Fla., to the *Times-Union*, says United States District Attorney Clark arrived by the steamer Mascotte to-day to take charge of the case against the steam tug Geo. W. Childs. A fine of $1,000 was imposed on the Childs by the collector of customs for failure to submit passenger manifest upon entering from Jamaica, it having been reported to the collector that she had been engaged in carrying passengers.

The proof is conclusive that the Childs has been engaged in filibustering. The revenue cutter McLane returned to this city to-day from Pine Key, where she was sent by Collector Browne to search for arms, etc. She reports finding large quantities of beans, rice, vermicelli, bread and other provisions in a small house on the Key, which bore evidence of having been recently occupied by a number of people.

A number of Cubans came to the city from the Keys yesterday. It is supposed that they had been camped at Pine Key, waiting for the Childs to take them off, and when she was seized by Collector Browne word was sent them by Cuban managers here to return, as the expedition had been broken up. There is no doubt that Collector Browne's prompt action in seizing the Childs on Sunday prevented her from taking an expedition to Cuba.

FOR FREE SILVER.

Representative Bland's Address at Sedalia, Missouri.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SEDALIA, MO., July 23.—The State Conference of free silver editors was called to order at 10 o'clock to day by President W. F. Switzler, of the Boonville *Democrat*. H. J. Groves, of the Lexington *Intelligencer*, was chosen secretary. Committees were appointed on permanent organizations and to prepare an address to the people of the State in the interest of free silver, after which the Conference adjourned until one o'clok. The editors went to Association Park, where Representative Bland spoke for nearly two hours. In his address, which was frequently applauded, Mr. Bland said: "There can be no greater question affecting the welfare of the people than the question of currency, and we are asked to become the advocates of a system of currency supplied by National banks. The power to control the volume of the money of the country will necessarily result in the enslavement of the people and the breaking down of the power of the States. If all the facts stated in Mr. Carlisle's speeches in Memphis and other places be true, and if the doctrines he advocated are correct, then Democracy as taught in history and practiced by our fathers was a fraud. Ratio is a constitutional question, belonging to Congress, but justice must be done to silver by putting it right back where it was in 1878. The duty of the present generation and the present time is to undo the wrong and wipe out the crime of 1873."

In conclusion, Mr. Bland said: "In my opinion the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation or otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this age or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world. We still believe that silver restoration is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of this people, and we will follow Mr. Carlisle and his record as a member of Congress, and not Mr. Carlisle and his record as Secretary of the Treasury."

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Despite opposition that met them at every step in agitating for a State Convention, the free silver wing of the Democracy have triumphed at every point. The State Convention will be held at Pertle Springs August 6th. After the call for the Convention was issued by the State committee the sound money Democrats raised the point that the Convention would only be a mass meeting and could not bind the party, as no convention to choose delegates could be held for lack of time. This hint was accepted by the silver men and conventions were called in every county in the State to choose delegates. A number have already been held. The silver men claim that the convention, which is certain to declare for free silver, will be regular. The sound money Democrats are divided. Some favor delay, while others favor an early convention, believing that the silver men will thus expend their enthusiasm and the sooner return to what they term orthodox principles.

TROUBLE WITH INDIANS.

A General Massacre of Whites in Wyoming Feared.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SALT LAKE, July 23.—Advices from Jackson's Hole indicate that the position of the settlers is becoming very critical, and unless the troops get there quickly it is probable that a general massacre of whites will take place. Thirty-five men left Jackson's Hole for Hoback Canon to arrest Indians for killing elk cows and otherwise breaking the game laws. They took eventeen Indians prisoners, and on the way back the reds attempted to escape, and a fight ensued, in which all the Indians were killed but one pappoose. Several of the whites were severely wounded, but none will die. The Bannock Indian warriors are assembling in force on the Hoback river, and are sending away their squaws and children, which indicates that they mean to fight. The Indians are greatly incensed at the killing of the prisoners, and the situation is so critical that a general massacre may occur at any moment. The Bannocks are said to be 400 strong. The cavalry troops are pushing to the scene of hostilities with all possible speed. Meantime the settlers are entrenched and awaiting an attack by the Indians.

THREE MEN KILLED

By a Premature Explosion of Dynamite.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Dynamite instantly killed three men and seriously injured a fourth on the Drainage Canal this afternoon. The accident occurred near Willow Springs and was caused by a premature explosion. The men were employed as laborers for McArthur Bros. Nearly 100 men were working a short distance away, and it is remarkable that more deaths did not result. At the time of the explosion the men were pounding dynamite sticks into a hole. The rock beneath them shot up and the three men were hurled into the air and fell over twenty yards from the point of the explosion, rendering them almost beyond recognition.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

JUMPED ON A WAGER

From Brooklyn Bridge Into East River—Probably Fatally Injured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 23.—King Callahan, a bartender, who gave his address at No. 434 Third avenue, dropped from the Brooklyn Bridge into the East river at 6:50 o'clock this morning. He was picked up by two men in a row boat and taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition.

A man named Edward McGorry, whose brother, Felix, keeps a saloon at Third avenue and Thirty-first street, was arrested by the police as an accomplice of Callahan's. Callahan's jump from the bridge was a well planned one, and not a policeman was near to hinder him when he alighted from a carriage and dropped into the river. Conductor Joseph Barr, of the bridge railroad, was standing on the front platform of his train, which was nearing the New York tower on its trip to the city at 6.50, when his attention was attracted by a cab which was driving slowly toward Brooklyn. About 200 feet from the New York tower the carriage stopped and a man lightly clad jumped out. Next Barr saw the man dropping from the bridge toward the water, The man's body seemed to turn as it fell. Barr caught a glimpse of a row-boat making toward the man. The man lay upon his face in the water motionless. So far as Barr could see, he appeared to have two bladders strapped to his sholders and these buoyed him up. When the train reached the New York tower Barr told the police what he had seen. The policemen ran to the dock at the foot of Dover street and arrived just in time to see a row boat making toward the dock. In the boat were two men who were row. ingand another lying back in the stern asthough exhausted and wet and scantilyclad. This man they recognized as the bridge jumper. He was immediately placed under arrest. He remarked in a weak voice that it had been a bigger jump than he thought, and that his back was hurting him. He said that his name was Patrick Callahan, but that he preferred to be known as "King" Callahan. He had come to this country fourteen months ago, he said, from the west of Ireland, was 27 years old, and worked as a bar-tender. He said he had jumped on a wager.

An ambulance was called from the Hudson street hospital and Dr. Sanger decided that the man was suffering from severe internal injuries. He is said at the hospital to have a chance of recovery.

Edward McGorry, who was arrested as an accomplice, said that several days ago a wager was made by which Callahan was to win $1,700 if he successfully jumped the bridge.

Magistrate Brann discharged McGorry. Callahan will be arraigned in court to-morrow.

SPARRING MATCH

Between Johnny VanHeest, of Buffalo, and Jerry Marshall, of Australia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Johnny Van Heest, of Buffalo, and Jerry Marshall, of Australia, fought twenty-one rounds to a draw before the Eureka Club to-night for the gate receipts.

Four hundred persons were present. The fight took place in Alexandria county, Virginia, opposite this city. Two ounce gloves were used, and although the mill was bloodless and no knockdowns were scored, it was a fine exhibition of scientific sparring. The match was for twenty rounds, but at the end of the 20th round no decision was reached, and another round was fought. Then the contest was decided a draw. Van Heest weighed 125 pounds, while the Australian was about four pounds heavier. The latter also had the advantage in height and reach.

The men did not get to work until the twelfth round, when honors were even. The 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th and 20th rounds were very interesting. The referee was Mr. Duffey, of this city. In Marshall's corner were Ted Alexander and Geo. McCoy, and behind Van were Jack Grace, of New York, "Doctor." Ray and Richard Burnett.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed by the spectators at the tameness of the affair, and cries of "fake" were indulged in. It is proposed in a short time to bring the men together for a fight to a finish.

AN IMPROMPTU D

Between Father and Son—The Father Shot and Likely to Die of His Injuries.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 23.—An impromptu duel between William McKelvy, Sr., and William McKelvy, Jr., was fought over the supper table in their residence at Willow Springs, near Cockeysville, to-night, and the elder gentleman is likely to die of his injuries. Mr. McKelvy, Sr., and his wife have been living in the same house with their son and his family, but because of a disagreement between the families the elder couple had decided to vacate the premises to-morrow. At the supper table to-night hot words passed between father and son, resulting in the sixty-five-year-old man pulling a revolver and firing point blank at the forty-five-year-old son. The bullet went wild, and William, Jr., then shot his father in the abdomen, inflicting what is believed to be a fatal wound.

BASE BALL.

The Record of Games Played Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg 5; Baltimore 4.
Cincinnati—Cincinnati 8; New York 7.
Cleveland—Cleveland 9; Washington 8. 2nd game—Cleveland 6; Washington 3.
Chicago—Chicago 9; Brooklyn 6.
St. Louis—St. Louis 8; Boston 10.
Louisville—Louisville and Philadelphia game postponed—rain.
Roanoke—Roanoke 8; Petersburg 7.
Montgomery—Montgomery 2; Evansville 9.
New Orleans—New Orleans 11; Nashville 1.
Lynchburg-Lynchburg 8; Richmond 6.
Mobile—Mobile 8; Little Rock 12. 2nd game—Mobile 9; Little Rock 4.
Portsmouth—Portsmouth 7; Norfolk 3.

WARM WIRELETS.

The Pittsburg district miners' convention decided to demand an advance in wages, beginning August 1st. If the demands of the miners are not granted a strike will probably take place.

The Ohio Republican State Executive Committee have decided to hold the opening meeting of the campaign at Springfield on September 10. Senator Sherman was chosen to preside.

At Hot Springs, Ark., yesterday, D. W. Claiborne shot and killed James Meyers and perhaps mortally wounded his brother, W. C. Meyers, in a dispute over a grocery bill. Claiborne is in jail.

President Cleveland has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of death imposed on Thomas J. Taylor, who was to have been hanged on Friday at Washington, D. C., for killing his wife.

A special from Washington, N. C., says George Hathaway, of Jones Bay, took his wife and children fishing; when one of the children fell into the river the father jumped in to rescue the little one, but both were drowned. The last time they came up the child was in the father's arms.

PANAMA RAILWAY.

Strike of Laborers—Serious Trouble Apprehended.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mr. McAdoo, the acting Secretary of State, received a telegram this morning from Josiah L. Pearcey, United States Consul at Colon, Colombia, stating that a strike of laborers on the Panama Railway had occurred there and that serious trouble was feared. Mr. Pearcey also requested that a United States naval vessel be sent to protect American interests, and Mr. McAdoo laid the request before the Secretary of the Navy. The U. S. Government has the right to land troops at Colon if the Colombia Government is unable to give adequate protection to the Panama Railway, or it may land them at the request of the Colombian authorities. This was done in 1865, when United States marines were placed in control of the railway and remained until the trouble was ended.

John W. Heiskell, a prominent business man of Wheeling, W. Va., whose establishment was closed by the sheriff, while apparently insane entered the office of W. A. List and attempted to shoot him. He only failed by a cartridge dropping in the chamber of the revolver which prevented an explosion. List had befriended him in business. Heiskell was arrested.

James Breeden was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff Mitchell near Sevierville, Tenn., yesterday. Breeden was resisting arrest and started to shoot the deputy sheriff.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

For Rent—After 1st October, House at present occupied by W. S. Cromwell, Clayton Giles, jy 19 2t fr su we

$5.00 annual membership in Y. M. C. A. Baths, Gymnasium, Library, Lectures, School. But it must be spot cash. Reduced from $8.00 only to October. jy 23 1m

$25.00 to $50.00 per week using and selling Old Reliable Plater. Every family has rusty, worn knives, forks, spoons, etc. Quickly plated by dipping in melted metal. No experience or hard work, a good situation. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. jy 23 tf

Eggs—I will sell at retail to-day (Saturday) 10c per dozen. I have also a fresh lot of several hundred Spring Chickens that must be sold to day, and will go at the lowest price. Neill McKinnon, No. 3 South Water street. c21

Brooms, Brooms, Brooms. Patronize home industry. Brooms to order any style and quantity at lowest prices. Come and compare prices, corner Chesnut and Water streets, or send for price list. Taylor's Manufacturing Co., Wilmington, N. C. jy 20 6t

For Rent—No. 308 South Front street, at present occupied by Mr. James Sprunt, F. A. Lord, Agent. july 18 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON Intelligence Bureau, Wilmington, N. C. Still in the lead for servants. Want one girl, White, German preferred, who will work for $8 per month, where she will have a home. R. B. Reardon, Prop. jy 7 tf

A new drink. Trilby Cocktails at the French Cafe. Also all kinds Liquors, Cigars and fancy drinks served. A. P. Levy, Proprietor.

Photographs.—U. C. Ellis, at No. 114 Market street, for the latest style, best quality, finest finished and lowest-priced Photographs—$1.00 per dozen. U. C. ELLIS. c21

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store, 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

Turnip Seed, Fall Crop.

Just arrived.

Low Prices. Large Stock.

Robert R. Bellamy & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Druggists

N. E. Cor. Front & Market sts.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Write for quotations.

may 7 3m

Anchor Lime

IS THE

Best on the Market.

Nails, Hoop-Iron Rivets,

MOLASSES,

Flour, Sugar, Coffee,

MEAT, LARD, &c.

GENERAL GROCERIES.

WORTH & WORTH.

may 19 tf

—25—

Per Cent.

Discount

—ON—

CASH

Purchases

This Week

ON ACCOUNT OF

Removal

SALE.

Katz & Polvogt,

116 MARKET ST.

We Move October 1 to

No. 9 Front St.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

AGENTS FOR

Wheeler & Wilson

NEW

No. 9

Sewing Machine.

july 14 tf

Agreeably Fooled.

It is often said by parties that do not know that the Racket Store carries nothing but trash and plunder, but we are happy to say that many of our customers find on investigation that they are agreeably fooled. When they once get acquainted with our business and find out what we are and walk over our store they at once see we have no cath penny shop, but a real live wide awake dry goods store, occupying three floors, running on full time and 17 clerks that draw their salaries every Saturday night. The secret key to this successful business is this: We underbuy and undersell. That means this: We buy goods for less than they are worth, often at half-price, sometime at 40, sometime at 33⅓ per cent. discount. And then we sell them at small advance of our cost. This is Summer time and the hard-fisted farmer is very near through with his crops and they need some comfort.

Let us sell you a Hammock, a good Mexican grass Hammock at 75c, larger at 95c, and still better at $1.25 to 1 90 each. Do you need some slippers or house shoes? Ladies opera slippers 88c, pat. tip. black, nice slippers at 50c, better at 75c, and extra at $1.00 to 1.25 Old ladies' Buskins, 35c; Gent's house Shocs, in low cut slippers, 40 to 75; all extra cheap. We carry a full stock of Shoes of every kind. Our stock of Summer Dress Goods has been increased and reduced in price.

We are on Front street opposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop.

of Wilmington's big Racket Store.

july 21 tf

For Rent.

SUMMER COTTAGES,

At Carolina Beach.

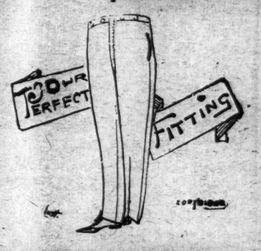
Apply to D. O'CONNOR,

may 30 tf Real Estate agent.

UN-ZA-RE PRI-SA-ZINO BILL IC MADE

FROM

ARE



$3.00 PANTS.

We guarantee a fit in all Clothing made to order, and we are now ready to solicit Fall orders for Suits from $12.50 up. Call and see sample. All Wool Sweaters from $1.50 to $2.50. Bath Suits $1.00. Bicycle Racing Suits $1.00. Sporting goods a specialty.

C. E. GORDON,

Northeast Cor. Front and Market St,

July 12 tf

Great Clearing Sale

Dry Goods!

We give particular attention to our Dry Goods department and offer perfect goods, notwithstanding the extremely low prices quoted below. The quality will invariably be found the best.

ATTENTION.

Our 15c Plisse 8c.
Our 10c Satine, all colors, 8c.
Also a beautiful line of Satines 7c.
Our 10c Dimity, beautiful stripes, all colors, 7c.
Our 20-inch Creponette, former price 15c, now 11c.
Our 12½c colored colors Crepon 8c.
Our 36-inch Henrietta 15c.
Our 10c Turkina and Palmetto Crepes 6c.
Also a full line of double and single width Flannel, the very thing for bathing suits, 25c to $1 per yard.
Our 35c Summer Silks 25c.
Our Triumph Percale 5c.
Our 30-inch best Percale 9c.
Our 36-inch Percale, all colors, stripes 12½c.
Also a few patterns of Duck left that will be sold very cheap.
Danish Cloth, all colors, 10c.
We have a good many ladies' Vests on hand at 4, 8, 12½, 18, 35 and 50c.
Extra bargains in our Domestic Department.
A call from you will be highly appreciated.

Yours Respectfully,

J. H. Rehder & Co.

Car fare paid on all purchases over $2.00. Phone 118. july 21 tf

MINERAL WATERS

ON DRAUGHT,

And by the Bottle or Gallon.

Harriss Lithia Water.

Barium Springs Water.
Panacea Springs Water.
Poland Springs Water.
Fonticello Lithia Water.

Bottled Waters.

Villacabras—Saratoga, Vichy.
Thompson's Bromide Arsenic.
Apollonaris—Carlsbad Sprudel.
Hunyade Janos.
Hunyade Matjas.
Rubinat Condal—Londonderry Lithia; Congress; Bethesda; Hathorn and others.

On Sale at

Bunting's Pharmacy

jy 21 tf Y. M. C. A. Building, Wilmington, N. C.

Stato of North Carolina, County of New Hanover.

Hansen & Smith,
vs.
Argyle Lumber & Shingle Co.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county to the undersigned, Receivers appointed in the above entitled cause, directed, we will expose for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at Public Auction at the Court House Door of Robeson county, in Lumberton, N. C., on the 25th day of July, 1895, the following described property. One saw and shingle mill situated at Alma, Robeson County, N. C.

GEO. H. HOWELL,
G. B. PATTERSON,
Receivers

For fuller description of the above property apply to Geo. H. Howell, Wilmington, N. C., or G. B. Patterson, Maxton, N. C. je 25 30t

Nursery Stock.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed Agent of the Mount Hope Nursery, of Rochester, N. Y., for this district, to solicit orders for all nursery stock, will canvass the city and explain the nature of all shrubberies, seeds and fruits. Sold by Ellwanger & Barry, Proprietors of the largest Nurseries in the United States. All stock guaranteed. The undersigned being a resident of this city and a land scape gardner, will give all stock his personal attention.

JOHN KNIGHT,
The Land Scape Gardner.

jy 18 tf

TheTimes

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspapers published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $6.00 per annum, $1.00 for four months, 50 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 5 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages, 168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum, 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $8.00 per annum, 80 cents per month. Weekly edition, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letters to THE TIMES.

A GREAT STOCK

—AT—

FISHBLATE'S

One Price Clothing House.

Men's All-wool Suits,

Sewed with Silk, $5, up.

Children's Sailor Suits,

$1.00.

Children's All-wool Suits, $1 up.

It is not our aim, nor has it ever been, to sell cheap Clothing.

If there is one thing we do avoid, it is "Shoddy Goods."

If you buy from us, remember—"Your money back if you want it."

S. H. FISHBLATE,

King Clothier.

may 26 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE LATEST. THE GREATEST

Ninth Edition.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

Not Condensed
Not Revised,
Not Mutilated.

—BUT—

The Great And Only

Encyclopædia Britannica.

Complete in 25 Volumes

The Encyclopædia Britannica is not only a complete compendium of all knowledge, but it is a dictionary of biography, a record of inventions, a history of discoveries, a calendar of dates, a registry of events, a glossary of technical and scientific terms, a collection of mathematical, chemical, and mechanical formulas, a handbook of law, a medical guide.

Best Atlas in the World.

The most thorough and reliable key to business knowledge, a manual of games, sports and amusements, a thesaurus of statistics, a history of all countries and people, a storehouse of criticism, a treasury of curious learning, a vade mecum for the household and farm, as for the office and library, a repertory of useful information. If the professional or the business man should undertake to put upon his library shelves the special treaties, which would cover as wide a range of topics as those gathered in the Britannica, relating to his own pursuits, his purchases would extend over scores of volumes, some of them rare and expensive, and many of them not brought down to date.

Of all the works of reference now in the market, the Encyclopædia Britannica is not only the most comprehensive, but by far the cheapest, even at

The STAR will for a short time furnish this great work in Cloth binding at $1.60 per volume; in full sheep at $2.20 per volume, and will deliver the whole set upon payment of $5 cash, giving you long time to pay the balance.

The purchase of any Encyclopædia short of the best is not only bad judgment, but worse economy. The STAR will furnish you this, the greatest literary production of the century, at one-third the former price and on terms so accommodating that none need deny themselves the great advantage of owning this mine of information. Remember that the present is the only time we can call our own. We reserve the privilege of withdrawing this offer at any time. It is made as a favor to the STAR'S readers, and for the purpose of increasing our circulation. You are invited to call and examine the books, or send us your address for further particulars. Out of town subscribers can order by mail, and the books will be sent prepaid.

The Original Price of $8 Per Volume.

Heretofore this work could be obtained only at a great cost—from $125 to $200. It is now, for the first time, placed within reach of the masses. A saving of only 15 cents a day gives you this never-failing fountain of knowledge. Is it not worth such a slight effort to obtain it?

The Star Britannica Department,

9 and 11 Princess Street,

Wilmington, N. C.